PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c. &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,630.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.		Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P. M. 1909.					
30th	Jan	PERSIA	7951	....	...
6th	Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th	,,	ARCADIA	6603	....	...
20th	,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th	,,	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
6th	Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	....	...
13th	,,	EGYPT	7912	....	...
20th	,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th	,,	ARABIA	7903	....	...
* 31st	,,	"BRITANNIA"	6525	....	...
3rd	Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	....	...
10th	,,	PERSIA	7951	....	...
17th	,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th	,,	MOREA	11000	....	...
1st	May	SALSETTE	6600	MONGOLIA	9505
8th	,,	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
15th	,,	SALSETTE	6600	MARMORA	10509
22nd	,,	EGYPT	7912	....	...

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER! At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

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PASSAGES Booked without charge.
BERTHS! Carefully Selected.
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BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS Met on arrival.
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LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. N'tsche	27th Jan. 1909
* PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON 1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	27th Jan. 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the
AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 41, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about	Route—via.
LHASA	2,171	Mon 1st Feb.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
KASARA	1,195	Thur 28th Jan.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 29th Jan.	6 a.m.	† (direct),

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 1st Feb, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly)

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 30th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY,

27th January, 1909.



COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	10th June, ,,
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	29th Jan. 1909.
DUMBIA	5,685	Boyer	26th Feb. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD.
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1909.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Mar. 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Manchini	15th Apr. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	,, 900	,, 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 825; 2nd Class Rs. 559 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pelone	17th Feb. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Padeni	17th Apr. 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—
G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT,
No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

NOW READY.

PARSI PUNCHAYET CASE.

JUDGMENT OF The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar AND The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

IN ONE VOLUME—Rs. 2.

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21 GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND.
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 161, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazar Bombay.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up .... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits .... Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager,
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE: 16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .... $ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund .... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } London Managers

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .... ,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
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RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

S. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BOMBAY RACES—1909.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULARS AT REDUCED PRICES.

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Linear magnification 6 ×. Surface magnification 36 ×.
Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 100.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30.
Linear magnification 9 ×. Surface magnification 81 ×.
Actual field of view 4·4°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 115.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40.
Linear magnification 12 ×. Surface magnification 144½ ×.
Actual field of view 3·4°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC BINOCULAR.
A thoroughly sound Binocular of London-make. Magnification 9 ×.
Rs. 75.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.
For Field, Marine or Opera.
Rs. 26.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL .... £ 6,000,000
SURPLUS .... £ 796,815

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE;
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpur	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manila.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturday—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
AGENT.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.......... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive the same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... ,, 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tieling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .... £ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
Manager.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO.,
Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
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MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re. 1

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

MARTINS'
TUBE-CORE
GOLF BALLS.

300,000 IN USE.

NOW PAINTED WITH THE NEW "LEADITE" PAINT:
A REVELATION IN GOLF BALL PAINT, ALWAYS WHITE, NEVER CHIPS OFF

THE ONLY BALL MADE THAT WILL NOT CRACK OR SPLIT OR LOSE ITS SHAPE OR RESILIENCE IN THE HOT CLIMATE OF INDIA

ALSO MAKERS OF THE "ZODIAC" AND "HURRICANE" GOLF BALLS AS USED AT THE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETINGS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

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A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE-FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and [illegible] of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from [illegible]

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., [illegible] AY, SYGULLA, and POO[illegible]

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the name of [illegible]. The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 26th January, 1908.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on MONDAY, the 1st February, 1909, for the work of constructing quarters for the House Surgeon of the BAI MOTLIBAI and PETIT HOSPITALS, Bombay. Value of work will be about Rs. 12,278.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned. The Superintending Engineer, N. D., reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

BOMBAY, 23RD JANUARY, 1909.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS ROOM and GODOWN TO LET behind STANDARD BUILDINGS, Hornby Road. Apply at once to BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, LIMITED, Ground Floor.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY, the 25th February 1909, at 6-30 P. M.

BEN H. MUNDY,
Honorary Secretary.

26th January, 1909.

THE BOMBAY CITY POLICE CLUB will hold their ANNUAL BALL on the 26th February next. Particulars regarding Tickets can be obtained at any POLICE STATION and from the HONY. SECRETARY, Colaba Police Station.

NOTICE.

WE, Messrs ESSAJEE and A. M. JEEWANJEE and Co., Agents of the Bombay and Hujaz Steam Navigation Co. of India, Ltd., of No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, hereby give notice that in consequence of sanction having been received from the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, to the change of name of the Company from The Shah Steam Navigation Company of India Ltd., to The Bombay and Hujaz Steam Navigation Company of India, Ltd. We have applied to the Board of Trade, London, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894 in respect of the undernoted ships for permission to change the names and to have them registered in their new names at the Port of Bombay as owned by The BOMBAY and HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION Company of India, Ltd.

Name of Ship.	Official No.	Gross Tonnage.	Register Tonnage.	New Name
Xema	68805	1113·08	445·97	Saifi
Shah Nawaz...	93758	3957·04	2522·65	Najami
Shah Nasir ...	93761	3950·45	2555·02	Fakhri

Any objections to the proposed changes of names must be sent to the Registrar of shipping at Bombay within 7 days from the appearance of this advertisement.—Dated at Bombay this 25th day of Jan. 1909.

ESSAJEE & A. M. JEEWANJEE & CO.,
Agents.
THE BOMBAY & HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION CO. OF INDIA, LTD.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

THE SERVICES OF PENSIONED AND DISCHARGED SEPOYS of the Native Army required for employment, in civil capacities may be obtained on application to the—

(i) Recruiting Staff Officers in charge of the following districts:—
Peshawar (Samana via Kohat, from 15th April to 15th October) for Pathans. Jhelum for Punjabi Mahomedans. Jullundur for Sikhs. Jullundur (Dharamsala from 15th April to 15th October) for Dogras. Agra for Rajputana and Central India, Hindus and Mahomedans. Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Mahomedans. Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus. Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Mahomedans.
(ii) Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below, and should be addressed to the Officers referred to at the places above mentioned—
(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of, and place at which, employment is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, e.g., Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc.

H. HUDSON,
OFFG. DEPY. SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 98 of 1907.

THE FIRM of THACKER VIRJI MUDDONJI .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) KHURSHEDJI MANECKJI and (2) KAIKHUSRU ADERJI GHASWALLA .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 9th day of November, 1908, the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and the 2nd Defendant in the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1909, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and the second Defendant Kaikhusru Aderji Ghaswalla, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements, bungalow, outhouses, kitchens, servants' quarters, stables, &c., standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kirkee Camp in Zilla Poona, and facing the West, on the South side of the Government Road which goes from East to West and bears Survey No. 23, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the maidan, or on towards the South by a Public passage, on or towards the East by a public passage, and on or towards the West by the maidan and beyond it by the bungalow of General Pasteur.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. JEHANGIR and SEERVAI, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 28 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1908.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmwood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E. will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE

OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowledged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,
As these films will not be repeated again.
PRICES of ADMISSION.—4 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.
BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH JANUARY.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

Under the Patronage and Presence of the Honourble Mr. H. E. E. PROCTOR, Sheriff of Bombay and Mrs. PROCTOR.

A GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE from 10 to 11-30 P.M., will be given in aid of the Sufferers by the terrible earthquake in ITALY.

Twice the usual number of Films will be exhibited at this Session and the rates of Admission will be doubled.

Cav. G. GORIO, Consul for Italy, has kindly consented to control the financial part of the Entertainment and will remit the proceeds to the Italian Government.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME, SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.),
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row. Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 13, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR . . .
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?

If not, consult DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.
PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.
CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BICYCLE FOR SALE.—Lady's Rudge-Whitworth, little used. Rs. 125 or offers.—Apply to "F., care of this Office.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance. Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10 would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FLOWER SEEDS—Phlox, Pinks, Pansy, and other Winter Annuals in choicest strains. Fresh supply just received. PALEKAR & Co. Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—RALLI CART, nearly new, Brand New Set of Tyres, Best English Make. Price Rs. 450, Cost double. Apply Mr. W. H. LEACH, care of Leach and Weborny, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs OLIVER and Co undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 8 each servant which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1871.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

IRONSTONE BURGUNDY.—Are you in want of a tonic or restorative, if so, Ironstone Burgundy will put new life into you. Rs. 1-4 per bot. Rs. 13-8 per dozen. PHILLIPS & Co.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. B. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete réchauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage). One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TO BE LET—ALLBLESS LARGE HOUSE, No. 4, opposite Hong Kong Bank, for Office or Residence purposes, whole or in part. Apply 1st Floor in the PREMISES.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. As. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATTIAWAR

WANTED—Diabetes of any stage is cured Positive and Absolute by our Steel Mixture, a God-send to the "Hopeless." A few days' trial to tell its curative power. Happiest result everywhere. Price Rs. 4. Supplied from the MANAGER British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

DICK'S PATENT
CANVAS AND BALATA
BELTING.
THE BEST BELTS
for
Mills, Factories
and
Railway Workshops.
Absolutely Unequalled
For Heavy Drives.

SOLE AGENTS:—
W CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Anchorage," Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design by Robert, Benjamin and Ahmed Dewji and Brothers, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, sliding dining table, arms and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboards and dumbwaiters, handsome drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, handsome drawingroom cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, glass door, book presses, dressing chest of drawers, clothe presses, marble top dressing and washand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussel's carpets, electric fans, gloves, and fittings, one C. Spring rubber-tyred victoria in good order with a bay waler horse and a set of harness, one English brougham in very good order, etc., etc., the property of H. Stiller, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 29th inst. at 2 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Sea View, Middle Colaba, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood also open carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, handsome large mirror back sideboard and dumb waiters, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets and cabinet ornaments, China and Japanese vases, richly open carved blackwood furniture, an ebonised cottage piano in good order, rich carpets, table and hanging lamps, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, marble top tables and teapoys, rubber-tyred victoria with a bay waler mare and a set of harness, garden pots, copper utensils, &c., &c.

The property of A. L. Whitell, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUARLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI ROAD:
SUIT No. 769 of 1908.

Gangadas Motilal and others................Plaintiffs,
vs.
Bai Devkorbai and others..................Defendants

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will, at the instance of R.D. Sethna, Esqr, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 30th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned valuable immoveable property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon situate lying and being at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,097 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Bombay under Ward No.1864 and 1866, and Street-Nos. 22 (a), 160 (a) and 160 (b), and bearing Collector's Old No. 204, New No. 1576, Old Survey No. 219 and New Survey No. 130 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the Cavel Street, on or towards the South by the property of Damodex Madhavji, on or towards the East by the said Kalbadevi Road, and on or towards the West by the property of Manji Walji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, attorneys, for the said receiver at their office, Albert Buildings, Fort, or to the undersigned.

ON SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria in very good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Rope Walk Lane, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd February next, at 4-30 P. M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Tata Sons & Co., and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Mr. Pestonji Framji Talati and others, the following very valuable landed property.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuages, tenements and dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate at Rope Walk Lane, in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, facing the said Rope Walk Lane, on the East Side thereof and bounded on the East by the property of Maneckbai and Motlibai, executrices of Jehangir N. Wadia, on the West by the said Rope Walk Lane, on the North by the gully belonging to the mortgagors and the property secondly described and on the South by the properties of Bamanjee Jijibhoy and Manekbai and Motlibai, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward A. Ward No. 1178, Street No. 5, Rope Walk Lane, and registered in the Collector's books under Old No. 36-36 New No. 4876, Old Survey No. 1503, New Survey No. 9496.

Secondly.—All that peace or parcel of land with the messuages, tenements and dwellinghouses standing thereon, situate at Rope Walk Lane, in the Registration sub-District of Bombay, facing Rope Walk Lane on the East side thereof and bounded on the East by the property of Jerbai, daughter of Dhunjibhoy Framjee, on the West by Rope Walk Lane, on the North by gully of the mortgagors and the Jewish Synagogue and on the South by a gully and beyond that by the property firstly described, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward A, Ward No. 1179, Street No. 79, Rope Walk Street, registered under Collector's Old No. 35-35, New No 4876 and Old Survey No. 1503 and New Survey No. 9496 and the said firstly and secondly described properties are together admeasuring four hundred and thirty-seven square yards.

For further Particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, attorneys for the mortgagees or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Pearls, diamonds, Emeralds and Rubies.
Suit No. 975 of 1907.
Mahomed Husein Bin Matar
vs.
Goolabchand Heerabhoy Ghelabhoy and another.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Receiver, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms.

27 Parcels large and small pearls, diamonds, emeralds and rubies.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 27TH JANUARY, 1909.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. Almeida, Girgaum, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY to Capitalists for investment in buildings.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Falkland and Khetwady Back Road.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 104 of 1907.

Haiimabai, widow, and others.................. Paintiffs
vs.
Ismail Haji Ahmed and others..................Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the directions contained in an order made in the above suit on the 12th day of November, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned immoveable properties on the respective dates and times mentioned against each lot.

(Lot Nos. 4 and 5 will be put up together in one lot.)

Lot No. 4. THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 27th January 1909 at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

A two-storied large chawl with several shops with a large stable for 220 buffaloes.

All that piece or parcel of freehold salt batty ground containing by admeasurement eight hundred and ninety-nine square yards or thereabouts, formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 164, now under No. 13673 with the messuage or dwellinghouse standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under No. 45 formerly and now in the occupation of Mooktibai and other tenants situate on the Northside of Khetwady Back Road in the sub-district of the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the East by property lately belonging to the estate of the said Syed Hoossein Ally Sha Cadree, now purchased by Haji Currim Haji Mahomed, on the west by the property of Elloobai, widow, on the North by property belonging to the estate of the said Syed Hoossein Ally Sha Cadree and on the South by the said Khetwady Back Road.

(Lot No. 5 will be put up together with lot No. 4 as stated above.)

Lot No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold salt batty ground containing by admeasurement eight hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 164-164 and New No. C 13676 and under Old Survey No. A88 and New Survey No. 1A-5525, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 48 A and new under No. 2100, Street No. 1 situate on the Northside of Khetwady Back Road in the Registration Sub-District of the Fort of Bombay and bounded on the East by the property of Chimanlalji Maharaj, on the west by the property of the said Haji Ahmed Haji Usman and Haji Fateh Mahomed Haji Usman, on the North by the property of Sayed Ahmed bin Sayed Husen Kadri and on the South by the said Khetwady Back Road.

LOT No. 3 will be put up for sale on the same day AT 5 p.m. (S.T.)

A three-storied large chawl with several shops and with an extensive stable for 442 buffaloes at Falkland Road, leading to the corner of the Grant Road.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold batty ground, containing by admeasurement 3,300 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or chawl, hereditaments standing thereon situate and being on the North side of Falkland Road in the sub-district of Bombay, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No.164, New No. A-13673, Old Survey No. A. 8-8 and New Survey No. 1-5586 and assessed by the Collector of assessment formerly under No. 168 and now under Ward Nos. 2256 (3), 2266 (2), 2266 (1), 2269 (1), 2267 (8), 2258, 2269 (1), 69 (2), 2270 and 2270 (2), and Street Nos. 303A, 303, 280 to 301, 1, 18, 19, 2, 3, 3A, 4 and 5 and bounded on the North by the property belonging to one Laduck Khoji, on the South by the Falkland Road aforesaid, on the East by the property of Bhanji Pandoo and on the West by the property of Elloobai.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made at the office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Receiver abovenamed, at No. 23, Church Gate, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

Private offers of the above properties will be received by the attorneys of the said receiver or by the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS at Lanowla known as Dara Villa.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th day of January, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21 Medows Street, the following immoveable property known as Dora Villa situate at the village of Valvan at Lanowla.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 8343 square yards or thereabouts together with the Bungalows, wells, trees, etc. thereon standing, situate at Valvan in the boundary of Lanowla, Taluka Maval, Zilla Poona, in the Sub-registration district of Vadgaon bearing Survey No. 175, New No. 147 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property belonging to Pandya Valad Malnack and partly by the Property of Govinda Valad Salia Mahar and partly by the property of Bai Gaya Ramnack Mahar, on or towards the west partly by the property of Bai Gaya Ramnack and partly by the property belonging to Bai Dhondi Bhagoo Taree, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Gaya Ramnack Mahar and on or towards the South partly by the ground belonging to the said Bai Dhondi Bhagooji Taree and partly by the ground of Pandya Valad Malnack.

Further particulars and condition of sale may be obtained from the undersigned.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY at Haines Road, Jacob's Circle, Bombay.

Messrs. Sorabji Cowasji and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the premises on FRIDAY, the 29th day of January 1909, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following property by order of the owner thereof Mathaji Rambhaji Gunjal and with the consent of the Mortgagees:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the two buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Haines Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 311 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward, No. 48 (22D) and street No. 48 (UD), and and bounded on all sides by passages and the ground of the Fazandar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, for the vendor at their office in Church Gate Street, No. 25, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Opposite the Church, Middle Colaba.

Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of February, 1909, dispose of by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the household furniture and other property of Mr. Everingham of the Royal Scotts at his residence as above, consisting of drawingroom sofas, chairs, easychairs, teapoys, centre bells, dining table and chairs, sideboard, cupboards, almirahs, chest of drawers, iron and teak bedsteads, rich table glassware, crockery and platedware including one Upright Piano, one officer's tent and camp cot, an officer's Khaki tent 80lbs. with a cot and English poultry and pigeons.

The goods will be on view three days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 27TH JANUARY, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Grey Shirtings, White Lenos, and Tennis Flannels.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms by order of the concerned the following goods on account and at the risk of undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Mr. Meghjee Anandjee.
6415/21, 6423/30, 6433/4—17 bales G. shirtings.
6398/6408, 6411/41—17 Bales G. shirtings.
6440/42, 6445/54—13 bales G. shirtings.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Raghowjee Meghjee.
138—1 case W. Lenos.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Gunny Suleman.
1/4—4 cases of Tennis Flannels.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 27TH JANUARY, 1909.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas [illegible] (including Postage).

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable landed Property at Lawrence DeLima Street, Mazagon.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of January 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Bezonji Jehangir Buxey, the sole surviving trustee under an indenture of Gift and Declaration of Trust, dated the 5th day of October, 1875, and with the consent of the beneficiaries concerned the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon situate at Lawrence DeLima Street, Mazagon, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1184 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 209 to 216, New No. 11523, Old Survey Nos. 561 to 562, New Survey No. 3600 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates, and taxes under E Ward Nos. 5084, 5085 (1) 5621, 5085 (1 A), Street Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Lawrence DeLima Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by vacant ground belonging to the Municipality, on or towards the North by the property of Allibhai Sharafally, and on or towards the South by the property of Bai Soonabai, widow of Furdoonji Cursetji Modi and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Dalpatram, Attorneys for the Vendor at their Office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th January, at 11 a. m. (S. T.)

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Ardesher J. Pastakia, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), at Carnac Road, opposite the St. Xavier's School, the following cycle accessories such as lamps, bells, toolbags, pumps, brakes, bolts, show cases, Kitson lamp, cycle work shop store, vice with table, repairing tools, etc. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, the surplus stock-in-trade of the Standard Boot and Shoes Agency, consisting of ladies', gents,' girls,' boys,' and children's boots and shoes by Bostock, Euduland, Dawson, Moccasin, Globe, Ellis, Flatau, etc., in lots to suit private buyers.

The above will be on view two days before sale.

On SUNDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 30 Mount Road, Mazagon, next to Khoja Hasanabad, and near the Tram Terminus, the valuable handsome French polished, teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, marble topped tables and teapoys, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined velvet, side and corner cabinet, fancy teapoys, bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyras, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, sofas, easy chairs, sweet-toned square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, year's winding gilt clock, double door safe, set of engineering books, windproof lamps, table ornaments, pictures, Brussel's carpets, Laval cream separator, weighing scale, Busreh and other fowls, fowl houses, etc., the property of J. Brennan, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Kandewadi, in Pattakwadi Oart, Girgaum.

Under instructions from Messrs. Lalubhai Natachand and Motilal Lalubhai, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Messrs. Ishwardas Ichharam and Vithaldas Ichharam, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4 p. m. (S. T.) on SUNDAY the 31st day of January, 1909, the property described in the following particulars:—

Firstly:—All that piece of land with the dwellinghouse thereon situate at Kandewadi in the Pattakwadi Oart in Girgaum without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 654 square yards and bounded on the East by the house standing in the name of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai Baronet and occupied by the family of the late Bhasker Pandurang, brother of Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, the house of Narayen Gowraji, and the property of Raghunath Ganesh, on the West by a gully or passage equally belonging to and being used by Dr. Atmaram Pandurang and Atmaram Vinayak Parker and beyond that by the property of Bohra Ibrahim Nuruddin, on the North by the property of Atmaram Vinayak Parker and on the South by the Kandewadi Lane bearing the Collector of Assessment Ward D Nos. 899—895 (1) and Street Nos. 52, 54, 56 and the Collector of Land Revenue Old No. 531, New No. 2584, Old Survey No. 536 and New Survey No. 7823.

Secondly:—All the undivided share of the said Ishwardas Itcharam and Vithaldas Itcharam in all that piece of land situate in the said oart admeasuring 96 6-9 square yards and bounded on the east by the property of Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, on the North by the property of Atmaram Vinaek Patker, on the West by the property of Bhora Ibrahim Nuruddin and on the South by Kandewadi Lane bearing the Collector of Assessment Ward Nos. 895 (1), 899 and Street Nos. 52, 54, 56 and the Collector of Land Revenue Old No. 581, New No. 2583, Old Survey No. 536 and New Survey No. 7822.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Hiralal, Mody and Ranchordas, Solicitors to the mortgagees, at their Office in Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 27TH JANUARY, 1909.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 10, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE of landed properties in Kamatipura Second Street.

Under instructions from Mr. Gangjee Padumsey, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Essooballi Kadibhoy Mithaiwalla, the mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of Sale conferred by the Indentures of mortgage and further charge, dated respectively the 5th day of March, 1906, and the 9th day of April 1907, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Company will sell by Public Auction on the premises, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 28th day of January 1909, at 4-30 p. m., Standard time, the undermentioned properties either in one lot or separately as may be decided at the time of sale.

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of land, or Government vacant ground situated at Kamatipura second street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (47 4-9) square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3552, New No. 10301, Old Survey No. 3130, New Survey No. 5902, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under E. Ward No. 1148, Street No. 175 and bounded on the East by the house of Sheik Abba Shaik Chund Gowli, on the West by the house secondly described, on the North by the Kamatipura third street and South by the Kamatipura second street.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon situate lying and being at Second Kamatipura street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 88 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3553 and 3554 New No. 10302, 10303, Old Survey No. 3131 and 3132, and New Survey No. 5902, 5903 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under E. Ward No. 1149 and street No. 177 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the vacant ground of Isabhai Kadibhai Bohra firstly described, on the West by the house of Shiwaji Dharmaji Satta and Narayen Dharmaji Satta, on the North by the third Kamatipura street, and on the South by the said Kamatipura second street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 27TH JANUARY, 1909.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

WANTED A TEMPORARY HOUSE-KEEPER for about 5 or 6 months. Applicants must be Europeans accustomed to keep accounts, and to control servants.

Knowledge of Hindustani essential. Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT before February 10th.

Personal interview any day between 8 and 11 a. m. or 1 and 2 p. m.

Salary Rs. 60 with Free Board and Lodging.

WANTED for the Band, 116th Mahrattas the following Musicians:—
3 Solo CLARIONET.
2 do. CORNET.
1 do. PICCOLO.
1 do. FLUTE.
1 do. TENOR SAXOPHONES.
1 do. BASSOON.

Apply to
BAND PRESIDENT,
116th Mahrattas,
Bombay.

TO LET
WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY.

FURNISHED FLAT and GARDEN, delightfully situated on the Sea-face, in Middle Colaba. Glass, Crockery, etc., complete, with stabling. Rent Rs. 250. Apply Box No. 1018, care of "Bombay Gazette."

GWALIOR STONE.

WHITE SAND STONE, BLOCKS AND SLABS for all building purposes; and ornamental stone carving of the finest workmanship at favourable rates.

SUPERINTENDENT,
Quarries, Gwalior, C. I.

WANTED every man to know the delight of a perfect shave. Get the GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit, consisting of seven razor steel blades, one handle, one silvered-nickel holder, one stropping attachment, complete in case with Snap Clasp, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S THREE STARS WHISKY.
Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and All Wine Merchants.
SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly	...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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Not exceeding three lines ...	...	Re. 1-0
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Fifth and upwards	...	2-0	do.
Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

Town. [illegible]
Yearly ... [illegible]
Half-yearly ... [illegible]
Quarterly ... [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

EARLIEST NOVELTIES

expressed in the form of

Ash Trays, Blotters, Butter Dishes, Cigarette Cases, Card Cases, Flower Pots, Hat Pin Stands, Inkstands, Letter Cases, Money Boxes, Pin Cushions, Smokers Sets, Shaving Mirrors, Teapots, Trays, Vases

Very different in style from previous importations.

Handkerchiefs in newest designs.

Visitors will find much that will interest and delight them in the way of artistic, original, combined with economy Designs.

Ensure the advantage of early comers.

Call to-day

AT

1, 2, 3

SHILLINGS STORES CO.

36, MEADOW STREET.

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Nurani 2,870 tons, Captain J. Clingan sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a general cargo.

The B. & P. S. N. Company's steamer Ahmadi 1,640 tons Captain T. Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Judah, with a general cargo, 10 cases specie and 716 pilgrims.

The steamer Barin Cawdor, 2,764 tons Captain B. C. Gandey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi in ballest.

The Austrian Lloyd's S.N. Company's steamer E. F. Ferdinand 3,842 tons Captain R. Nitsche will sail to-day for Trieste via Karachi with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. Subanschern, Mr. Costigan and 8 deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Vorwaerts 3,727 tons Captain B. Bednarz will sail to-day for Kobe etc. with a general cargo and Mrs. J. Leber, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Futahally, Mr. O. Myer, Mr. Kahn, Mr. Craft and 6 deck.

The steamer Xema 445 tons Captain H. S. Shepherd arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah with 599 pilgrims. During the voyage 2 deaths from small-pox and 19 deaths from natural causes occurred.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Waroonga 1,609 tons Captain H. W. Bamber arrived in harbour yesterday from Koweit &c. with a general cargo, 34 cases opium, Mr. and Mrs. and Master Sharkies, 3 natives and 108 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock ....R I Marine
H M S Sphnix Comdr S Litchford ....Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ... R Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge Dobson ....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook...Henley ....R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain. A W Heneage.R N Flagship
R I M S Dufferin Comdr Willson ....R I Marine
R I M . Lawrence Comdr E Stooken............R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 26.

Ahmadi.........1640 Hughes............B & P S N Co
Arcadia ....3574 Hayward............P & O Co
Auchenblae ......2597 Marg............W & A G & Co
Bahadur............2936 Cubbin......25-1...T Morrison & Co
Brand ....1519 Evensen....W & A Graham & Co
Blake............2396 Hill..........W & A Graham & Co
Braziliana.........2438 Tomblyn............Cory Bros
Baron Cawdor......2764 Gendey ....R A Willis
Cintra ....1917 ...Kaselvurn............M M & Co
Caledonia....3529 Gordon. London27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Claverisk....2440 Urquhart ....T Morrison & Co
Celtic King...2589 Humphreys............K Nixon & Co
Galavale......244 Seeary............Cory Brothers Co
Hrathlay ....2850 McKenzie...W & A Graham & Co
Inesorva ......2572 Nicholas ....T Morrison & Co
Itinda............3398 Shepherd............M M & Co
Kt of St George 2166......Stephens ......Volkart & Bros
Lady Gordon... 316 Butler ....M M & Co
Mortlake......1737 Batten ....N F T Morrison & Co
Marmora.....5289 Weston ....London 16-1 P & O S N Co
Nuddea...1944 Autin ....M M & Co
Nerbudda 1961 ......Chappel ...Busreh 25-1.M M & Co
Queda ....944 Coope ....M M & Co
River Firth.........2883 ..Bryce...W & A Graham & Co
Rohilla............Smith............Transport
Rio Sado ....Newsparth............Portuguese Gunboat
Spring burn...3178...Cross Waite W & A Graham & Co
Shab Najam ......2751 Foster............Shah S N Co
Singu......1912 Murison ....Shaw Wallace & Co
Strathairly...2783 Macmahon ......W & Graham & Co
Umsinga ....1894 Robertson............R A Willis
Wearmouth......2340 Catto............The Bombay Co
Wareenga......1609 Bamber............M M & Co
Xema.........445 Shepherd ....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.

A Assaye ......4359...Daniel...Stream... 28-1 P & O Co
B Aleppo 2537 Brandley.Hull via K'chi. 28-1 F M & Co
C & R City of Madras.... 3048 McFee ...Liverpool via Karachi 28-1 K Nixon & Co
D & E Longships ......2842...Rangoon .... Tasker 31-1 Y M Corke & Co
F Clan Buchanan.3288. DarleyCalicut 30-1F Muir & Co
K Takasaki Maru...2943 Moker Kobe...2-2 N Y Kaisha
L Dumra...762 McDiarmid ...P Gulf 4-2 ...M M & Co
O Kilchaltan.2418 Higgins...A'werp29-1 W & A G &Co
P Reichenfels..2931 Gronan ...Hamburg via K'chi 30-1 W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Tannenfels ......3466 Parrtens ....Calcutta 27-1 W & A Graham & Co
2 Castalia... ... 4081Hamilton ....Liverpool 27-1 W & A Graham & Co
5 Africa......2521 Bodessich.Trieste.1-2 A L S N Co
7 Sealda...3437 Brown ......Rangoon27-1 M M & Co
8 Monsoori.1735 Hannah..Busreh..30-1 B & P S N Co
9 Delta ...4760 Snow...Shanghai...3-2 P & O S N Co
10&11 Bavoa...3794 Benton ...Kobe 28-1......P & O Co
12 Persia ......4198 Haughton...London ....30-1-09 P & O S N Co
14 Kasara......505 Manley Busreh.........28-1 M M & Co
15 Trafford Hall 3436 Hood...Liverpool 15-2 K N & Co
16 Melbourne.........2395 Stafford ....Dunkirk 27-1 W & A G & Co

M W D D

Lord Kelvin...2158 Moser ....N F K N & Co

H W P D

Kaveri...553 Mahomed...B Nagar ...27-1 Bo S N Co Ld
Sarasvati...443 Ismail...Karachi ...26-1 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Ahmadi s	T Hughes	Jeddah
	Barin Cawdor s	B C Gandey	Karachi
	Xema s	H S Shepherd	Jeddah
	Wareenga s	H W Bamber	Howeit

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Nurani s	J. Clingan	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's steamer R Rubattino from Genoos left Suez on the 25th inst., for Aden and Bombay.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	From
23	Malda	Akyab
	Kohinur	Chittagong
	Norfolk	Beipur
	Kasama	Chittagong
	Namur	London

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	For
24	Beme	Rangoon
	Killin	Rangoon
	Strathendrick	Karrchi
	Kapurthala	Chittagong
	Ismalia	Austalia
	Spondilus	Rangoon
	Lama	Rangoon
26	Virawa	Bombay
	Kilbride	Rice Ports
	Blackwell	Dundee
	Barbarigo	A Porte
	Queen Elizabeth	Bombay

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 74 bales cottonfly and hemp, Hurry Canji; 40 bales wool, B Hurbham; 15 bales wool, M Balia; 40 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—94 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 15 bales hides, M J Joommabhoy and Co; 28 bales hides, H O and Haji Moosa; 10 bales hides, H N Mahomed and H Essa; 15 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 19 cwts fishmaws, K N Meanee; 18 cwts ganja, M Jafferbhoy; 8 bales hemp H A Oomer; 2,700 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Castalia s—40 bales cottonwastes, K Bhijnath and Co.

FOR HULL.

Aleppo s—612 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

Claverisk s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co; 10,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Reichenfels s—170 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 6 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 130 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co: 34 cwts mica, D Shapoorji; 580 cwts bones and 93 cwts bone-meal. Moolji Jamal.

FOR BREMEN.

Reichenfels s—330 bales cotton, P Visram and Co.

FOR LEITH.

Melbourne s—2,007 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Baron Cawdor s—7,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Umsinga s—1,700 tons manganese, T Morrison and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Melbourne s—119 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—1,060 cwts groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

City of Madras s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 990 cwts linseed, J Facheri; 434 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—201 cwts myrabollams, G M Merchant and Co; 40 cwts olibanum, S Bhimji; 140 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—100 bales cotton, K Pavri and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Takasaki Maru s—500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Delta s—1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Vorwaerts s—8 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—1,300 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 412 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Takasaki Maru s—600 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, J Mancherji.

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Takasaki Maru s—500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Takasaki Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 26th January 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	26	8	30 p.m.	5	21
Teheran ...	26	14	30 p.m.	0	27
Suez	26	13	35 p.m.	1	14

NOTICE.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costarica are subject to Censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted, but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (12-1-09).

In continuation private telegrams for Provinces Messina and Reggio Calabria are accepted at sender's risk.

Bhamo route to China restored (26-1-09).

As a wedding party was coming out of church at Mannsbach, in Germany, several shots were fired into the air in honour of the young couple. Unfortunately one of the guns was loaded with ball cartridge, and the bride was fatally wounded in the head.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MAYES—January 21, at Lahore, the wife of W. Mayes Imperial Forest Service, of a daughter.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

READ the following taken from many testimonials as to the value of

KEMP'S "CHIRETTONES,"

BETTER THAN QUININE.

Chikalda, Berar, 21-11-08.

Dear Sirs,

Be so good as to send me 200 more of your "CHIRETTONES." The first supply has benefited my patient immensely.

Yours faithfully,
W. E. H.,
Captain.

Jajha, E. I. Ry. 20-10-08.

Dear Sirs,

I have just got through a box of your "CHIRETTONES" and I must say they are all you claim for them in your advertisement.

Yours faithfully,
D. A. F. L.

Re. 1 per box of 100 tablets.

Jodhpur, 20-11-08.

Dear Sirs,

During the last epidemic of Malaria here I tried your preparation "CHIRETTONES" in a large number of cases where there had been Quinine idiosyncracy. I am glad to be able to testify to its merits in a high degree as an antiperiodic and febrifuge.

Yours faithfully,
J. K. G.,
L. M. & S.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Kemp & Co., Ld.

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 14m.; Sun sets, 6h. 29m. High water, 3-6m., 3-40a. Low water 9-26m., 9-17a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m.

The Orient Theatre adjourned meeting, Sir D. M. Petit's office, 5 p. m.

Bombay Scottish Education Society, Prize distribution, Town Hall, 5-15 p. m.

Commercial Gymkhana, H. E. the Governor's Band 6 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, Special Entertainment for the benefit of the Italy Earthquake Fund, 10 to 11-30 p.m.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

Phases of the Moon.—Jan. 28th, First Quarter, 8h. 37·4m. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, January 28.—Bombay Hunt, the Kennels. Professor Lees-Smith's Lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p. m. Orchestral Concert by H. E. the Governor's String Band, Town Hall 9-30 to 11 p.m. Sun rises 7h. 14m. Sun sets 6h. 29m.

Friday, January 29.—P. and O. steamer "Macedonia," with the English mails of the 15th January, due to arrive at 5 a. m. Sun rises 7h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 30m.

Saturday, January 30.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Annual meeting Bombay University Senate, 5-45 p. m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. B. V. R., Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz, from 30th January to 6th February. Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets 6h. 30m.

Sunday, January 31.—Bombay Hunt, Sahar Hill. Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets, 6h. 31m.

Monday February 1.—Election of a Fellow of the Bombay University. Sun rises, 7h. 13m. Sun sets, 6h. 32m.

Tuesday, February 2.—Mohurrum Holiday, Immersion of the Taboots. Sun rises, 7h. 13m., Sun sets 6h. 32m.

Sir George and Lady Maud Warender, honoured Mr. A. M. Jacob with a visit to his rooms at Watson's Hotel, to inspect his valuable collection of works of art.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. "Banca" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1-30 p. m. to-morrow, 28th instant.

Lecture.—A public lecture will be delivered by the Lord Bishop of Bombay at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpati, on Friday, the 29th inst., at 6-15 p. m. (S. T.), under the Presidentship of the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice. The subject of the lecture is:—"Some Ideals of Oxford Education." Tickets for admission can be obtained on application from the College.

Anthropological Society of Bombay.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day at 6 p.m., (S. T.) The paper to be read is: (1.) "The Marriage Ceremonies of the Parsees. How far are they borrowed from the Hindus?" by Shams-ul-Ulma Jivanji Jamshetji Modi, B.A.; (2) "An account of Hanabars," by Rao Bahadur R. C. Artal.

Colaba Literary and Musical Society.—To-day, the Y. M. C. A. will pay a visit to the above society and advocate Women's Suffrage, when Mr. Wright will lead and oppose the Resolution. All members and friends are asked to be in their places at 9-15 sharp and if possible join in the debate. On Wednesday February 3rd, there will be "An Evening with Mendelssohn," for which the Stewards have kindly granted the use of the Wesleyan Church and Organ.

Band at the Bombay Gymkhana.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March ....Bavarda ....H Starke
Overture ....Flotte Bursche ......Suppe
Song ....Mona............Adams
Selection ....A Runaway Girl ......Caryll
Valse from the Bettelstudent ....Laura ....Millocker
Selection ....My Lady Molly ......S Jones
New Dance ....L: Filez Filez ......Clesice.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION.

The thirty-seventh annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association was held yesterday at 1-30 p. m. at Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay, Mr. N. S. Glazebrook presiding.

The following is the Directors' report:—

During the year ending 31st December 1908, 208 proposals were made to the Company for guaranteeing sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 3,91,600, of which there have been accepted and completed 191 aggregating Rs. 3,34,300. On the New Policies effected during the year, the Premiums amount to Rs. 3,853-14-0. During the year, 103 bonds, guaranteeing Rs.1,24,538 have lapsed by change of employment or otherwise, without loss to the Association. There has been one claim paid during the year, on account of guarantee obligations, this being the one referred to in last year's Report, the amount of which was Rs. 3,377-11-7. The Revenue of the year ending 31st December 1908, as appears from the accounts certified by the Auditor, appended hereto, amounts to Rs.23,109-13-6, which added to Rs. 18,131-1-8, the Balance from last year's account, totals Rs. 41,240-15-2. The expenditure, including advertisements, [printing charges and income-tax, &c., has been Rs.7,144-12-0; the sum set aside on account of dividend for 1907 is Rs. 6,250; that added to Reserve fund is Rs. 1,881-1-8; claim paid, Rs. 3.377-11-7 —whico brings the total Expenditure to Rs. 18,653-9-3, making a divisible surplus of Rs. 22,587-5-11. The sum of Rs. 10,618-14-4 is recommended to be carried to the Reserve fund which will then amount to rupees one lakh, and out of the balance of Rs. 11,968-7-7 the Directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 12 1-2 per cent. and a bonus at 5 per cent. on the paid-up capital for the year ending 31st December 1908, which will absorb Rs. 8,750, and out of the balance Rs. 3,218-7-7, the Directors recommend that a special bonus of Rs. 600 be paid to the Secretary and staff, carrying forward a Balance of Rs. 2,618-7-7 to next year's account.

The Directors' report was adopted. A dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent. and a bonus at 5 per cent. on the paid up capital was declared. Mr. N. S. Glazebrook was re-elected Director, and the appointment of Mr. Shapoorji Bamanji Billimoria as an auditor was confirmed. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the business.

ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.

Excelsior Cinematograph.

The Management of this excellent Show announce, as will be seen from our Advertisement columns, a special entertainment at 10 o'clock this evening, in their Pavilion, the proceeds of which will be given for the benefit of the survivors of the Italian Earthquakes. Cav. G. Gorio, Consul for Italy, has consented to control the financial part of the entertainment and will remit the proceeds to the Italian Government. Twice the number of films usually exhibited at each session will be shown, and the rates of admission will, in consequence, be doubled. By the kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Sarjant, V.D., and the Officers of the Corps, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will be in attendance. Considering the charitable object of this special entertainment, it is hoped that the Pavilion will be filled to overflowing. The Show will be under the patronage and in the presence of the Hon. Mr. H. E. E. Procter, Sheriff of Bombay, and Mrs. Procter.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th January.

538. DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.

One inch aiming Rifle practice for the Gataere Teams at Middle Ground Fort on the 30th inst. Parade at the B. V. A. Club at 4-45 p. m.

Launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 5 p. m.

Dress.—Khaki, and Caps.

E. E. COMPANY.

The E. E. Company will parade at Apollo Bunder on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 6-30 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground Fort to man Defence Lights.

539 D. R. F. CLASS.

The Depression Range Finding Class will be held at the Old Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder on Wednesday the 27th instant at 7-30 a. m.

541. REVERSION.

Sergh. G. W. Murray, reverts to Gunner at his own request and is transferred to the Reserve.

542. PROMOTIONS.

Corporal A. J. Burnett, to be Sergeant Vice Murray everted.

Br. C. B. Banks, to be Corporal Vice Burnett promoted.

543. TRANSFER.

Irptr. F. H. Ironsdell, is transferred to No. 4 Subdivision No. 1 Company as Gunner.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.
Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The following is the result of the Spoon shoot of the 24th instant.

WINNERS OF SPOONS.

200 yards. — 600 yards.

Gr. Clyne, 31+5=36. Gr. Thompson, 28+7=35.
Br. Barker, 34+5=39. Gr. Thompson, 32+6=38.

RIFLE MEETING.

The Annal Rifle Meeting will Commence on Sunday next 7 a.m. at Colaba. Members who have not receive a programme can obtain one from Head Quarters.

A. W. BARKER, Br.
Hon. Secry., B.V.A., R.A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 27th January.

698.—Detail for the week ending 30th instant:—

To-day Wednesday, 27th instant.—Proficiency Class on the Maidan at 6-30 p.m.

2. All Recruits of the current season to parade on the Maidan at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Thursday, 28th instant.—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a.m.

2. "I," "K" and "M" Cos. Parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.

Dress—Uniform.

699.—Camp of Instruction.—The Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from the 30th January to the 6th February, 1909.

Conveyance.—On Saturday the 30th instant.—Special accommodation has been made for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 4-10 p.m.

Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Stations.

Volunteers travelling from any other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving to the following timings daily (from 1st to 6th February):—

From Santa Cruz 9-11 and 9-35 a.m.

From Colaba 4-10 p.m.

Railway Tickets.—Railway tickets will be issued to Cr. Sergts of Companies (who must obtain the number required on parade) at the Orderly Room after every parade and Volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental orders or without tickets.

Bedding.—All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

Clothing.—No clothing of any description will be taken into Camp for issue.

All ranks are requested to make up any deficiencies before the 29th instant.

Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will close in Bombay on the 29th and open in Camp on the 30th instant.

700.—It is notified for information that sports will be held in Camp on Tuesday "and not on Wednesday" as notified in the Programme of work.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, January 26.

The precipitation in the Punjab and the United Provinces yesterday was confined to the hills and the weather was dry over the whole of the plains in India, except at Pendra where thunderstorms gave half an inch of rain. Since yesterday morning the barometer has risen rapidly in North-West India and disturbed weather in that area has now given place to high pressure conditions, with clear skies and low temperature.

Slight traces of the recent shallow depression are visible this morning in North-East India and light rain may result in Assam to-day.

Temperature has risen in the Central parts of the country and high temperature now extends from the United Provinces to Hyderabad.

Forecast.—Light rain is probable in Assam.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 26th JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 26th January, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies continue lightly clouded in the extreme north but are clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or about the average. Day temperature is normal in the eastern districts but remains low over the rest of the division; night temperature has fallen and is now in defect at some stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Agra but normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is generally higher than usual; the minimum has fallen slightly and is now generally normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity has decreased and is now normal or in defect except in parts of Kathiawar, where it remains in excess. Temperature has fallen, both the maximum and minimum being now in slight defect at some stations in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in some of the south-eastern districts but contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Both day and night temperatures are higher than usual over nearly the whole division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in excess. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal in the north Bombay Deccan but higher than usual generally elsewhere.

General Remarks.—Pressure is rising briskly to rapidly in north-west India. Skies have cleared over the whole of the reporting area with the exception of the extreme south of the Peninsula.

Weather has been fine and is likely to continue so.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask (25th)	72·3	58·3	...	1·64
Muskat (25th)	71·3	62·6	...	4·70
Multan	63·3	42·0	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	51·4	33·4	0·04	1·46
Lahore	60·9	41·2	...	1·01
Sirsa	63·3	39·6	...	0·21
Ambala	67·5	44·0	...	1·02
Delhi	72·2	47·7	...	0·27
Agra	72·0	49·0	...	1·05
Mainpuri	76·3	46·1	...	0·39
Jhansi	82·0	53·5	...	0·44
Cawnpore	79·9	51·5	...	0·16
Allahabad	83·1	52·0	...	0·14
Jacobabad	70·6	41·3	...	0·07
Karachi	73·5	55·5	...	0·68
Ajmer	72·4	49·7	...	0·33
Jaipur	73·2	50·1	...	0·27
Kotah	?	?	...	0·18
Bhuj	?	51·5	...	0.00
Dwarka	73·8	61·7	...	0.00
Veraval	77·7	54·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	79·9	46·7	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para	81·5	53·5	...	0·00
Surat	81·1	57·1	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	82·6	56·7	...	0·00
Deesa	82·3	50·9	...	0·00
Neemuch	78·0	48·8	...	0·00
Indore	80·6	51·1	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	83·0	56·8	...	0·74
Saugor	81·1	55·5	...	0·32
Hoshangabad	86·1	55·4	...	1·54
Khandwa	87·2	57·1	...	0·07
Akola	91·2	58·1	...	0·00
Amraoti	90·3	62·8	...	1·06
Nagpur	90·6	63·6	...	0·01
Chanda	93·0	63·5	...	0·00
Raipur	87·7	62·1	...	0·00
Bombay	80·9	68·3	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	82·8	64·9	...	0·20
Mormugao	82·0	69·2	...	0·00
Karwar	85·3	68·6	...	0·00
Malegaon	88·9	54·6	...	0·33
Ahmednagar	88·4	56·5	...	0·00
Poona	89·0	54·7	...	0·37
Sholapur	93·8	63·9	...	0·00
Bijapur	93·2	62·2	...	0·15
Belgaum	89·3	60·6	...	0·34
Aurangabad	88·2	58·2	...	0·82
Nizamabad (Indur)	93·4	62·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad	89·8	63·2	...	0·00
Mangalore	86·2	71·9	...	0·24
Calicut	85·8	71·1	...	5·36
Cochin	87·7	72·3	...	1·09
Colombo	87·0	68·5	...	6·20
Masulipatam	83·2	66·3	...	0·23
Bellary	99·5	65·8	...	0·26
Cuddapah	88·7	65·6	...	4·05
Madras	84·0	66·5	...	18·84
Bangalore	88·3	56·3	...	0·87
Coimbatore	88·4	63·3	...	3·25
Trichinopoly	86·1	67·3	...	6·20
Negapatam	85·4	75·0	...	10·20

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, H=Heavy, F=Fresh.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 26th January was 29,969 in. 5ft. The height of observatoy barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 12 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

ITCHING HUMOUR ON HEAD AND FACE

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CUTICURA CURED HER ECZEMA PERMANENTLY



"Last August I found a little pimple exactly on the crown of my little daughter's head. It began to grow larger and larger, and later it broke and humour came from it. The head began to be covered with an eruption with humour exuding freely. Annie suffered terribly, and her head was so itchy that she scratched it until she tore the flesh, and at night we had to tie her hands, the itching was so fearful. The eruption spread over the whole of her head, down part of her back, and even over her face. A doctor's ointment did her no good. In fact, it seemed to make the trouble worse, and the itching increased until it was unbearable. If one spot healed another became worse. When the trouble started her health began to fail, she was peevish, and grew thinner day by day. I was in despair. At last I tried Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills. At the very first application the itching stopped, as if by magic, and her head became better every day. In ten days the humour ceased altogether, and by the time I had used one set of Cuticura Remedies she was almost cured. I got another set, and in a month she was completely cured, so that you could not tell she had ever had eczema. That was three months ago and there has never been any sign of a recurrence since. Her health is better than ever, and I ascribe her condition entirely to Cuticura Remedies. Her hair is growing thicker and thicker, too. Mrs. John Bisset, Easter Lumbennie, Newburgh, Fife N. B., June 14, 1907."

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

A HINDU VIEW OF THE REFORMS.

THE "SIND GAZETTE."—An interesting article on Lord Morley's Reform Scheme by Mr. S. M. Mitra appears in the "Nineteenth Century" for the current month in which good sense and foolishness is curiously combined. Unfortunately, as usual, the criticism is almost wholly destructive and such propositions as are offered have the trifling disadvadvantage of being impracticable. Mr. Mitra begins his paper by saying that such approval as the scheme has met with in India is entirely due to the recent deportations, and he compares the chorus of approbation in Calcutta with the criticism of the scheme by Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal in London, who in a lecture at the Caxton Hall, demanded for the peoples of India the right to elect their own Viceroy! And who talked about the exploitation of native labour by foreign capital. If Mr. Mitra's countrymen have been deterred from any reasonable criticism of the Reform Scheme by the fear of deportation, they have a good deal less common sense than we have always credited them with, and the agitator's case is hopelessly given away by an admission which shows how useless are any political concessions for the purpose of conciliation. It is, however, possible that Mr. Mitra may be mistaken. Mr. Pal is a well-known Extremist whom nothing would satisfy, as his own words bear evidence, but we may hope that he does not represent the whole of moderate opinion in India.

Mr. Mitra very truly says that the reforms are not likely to please the Native Princes. The value of the support of the Indian Princes has been fully recognised by the Anglo-Indian Press, by the Indian Government, and by Lord Morley himself. Mr. Mitra, in saying that Lord Morely forgets them, himself forgets the proposal for the establishment of a Council of the Ruling Chiefs which has been abandoned solely on account of the practical difficulties involved. Mr. Mitra suggests that an Indian Prince should be chosen to sit on the Imperial Executive Council without a salary and without the charge of a particular department. Unpleasant Imperial measures, he thinks, might be less objected to if the Indian millions knew that some of their own people had a voice in the matter. This sounds admirable in theory, but which of the Indian Princes would Mr. Mitra advise should be chosen? Would the Mahomedan millions be satisfied with a Hindu, or the Hindu millions with a Mahomedan? Again, what about precedence among the Chiefs themselves! The Ruler with the largest territory is not necessarily he who possesses the most ancient lineage.

The most able of the Rulers may not be he who possesses the qualifications most regarded by Oriental thought. The jealousies and heart-burnings that would be aroused would inevitably destroy the good feeling which now exists between the British Government and the Native Princes of India. No, there is no desire to under-estimate the importance of the Princes as factors in the Imperial question, but the difficulties in the way of associating them with the Government in the actual questions of administration have hitherto been insurmountable. Mr. Mitra says that a despotic Rajah would be accepted without a murmur in India rather than a despotic Anglo-Indian. We humbly venture to differ from this opinion. The agitation against British rule has been brought about simply because it is not despotic. Had it been so, it would for the sake of its benevolence, be still accepted willingly enough No section of Indian opinion really dislikes British rule, but each section is desperately afraid of the rule of any other section. Hence, having self government thrown like an apple of discord among the various sections, each very naturally is anxious to secure whatever of benefit, power, or influence, may be going for itself.

Mr. Mitra remarks that the reforms will not affect in any way the Indian peasant but only a small group of agitators. This a perfectly just criticism, but one that is so obvious that it is unnecessary to labour the point. He urges the regulation of the Press and suggests that if a deposit of say £200 were demanded as a guarantee of respectability before any one were allowed to start a newspaper, a better class of men would be secured as the exponents of national views. This is a method which has already been suggested by the Anglo-Indian newspapers. It would no doubt have a certain value, and in the case of small papers started with no capital, would be effective. It would not, however, touch the larger and more powerful organs, and though doubtless reducing the output of objectionable matter, would not be alone sufficient to stem it entirely. Finally, Mr. Mitra complains of the arrogance of the European and says that if Lord Morley would make an example of one European offender for an assault against an Indian he would receive more blessings from India than for all the reforms put together. Well, this is exactly what Lord Curzon did, and where are the blessing that India has heaped upon his head? Mr. Mitra gives his case away sadly, for if he is correct, it would show that the agitation for political reform was merely a cloak to cover, with the guise of effort for political freedom, the desire to annoy and embarrass the Government. Examples of arrogance on the part of Europeans there may doubtless be, but they are nothing in comparison with the harshness and want of sympathy displayed by Indians of one class to those of another, particularly by the native subordinate official to the non-official public. As in the case of the Railways, for instance, the European is constantly being appealed to to check the arrogance and often cruelty of his subordinates Before the Indian can complain with justice of European arrogance, he has much to do in redeeming his own character towards his compatriots from a similar reproach.

EDUCATION IN TRAVANCORE.

THE "MADRAS MAIL".—General Education in the State of Travancore is undergoing a process of reform. Special Education is in still greater need of thorough revision. The condition of the technical and industrial schools is officially reported upon in unsatisfactory terms: it "does not seem to be efficient." It is stated further that "Durbar has reason to doubt the soundness of the scheme of technical and industrial education as now adopted in the State. The subject requires careful scrutiny." No doubt this official pronouncement will form the prelude to an inquiry, and it is to be hoped that this will lead to improvement. Under the head of "Special Education" not only technical and industrial schools but also training schools, Sanskrit schools and the Reformatory schools are included in Travancore; and it is discouraging to find that every one of these branches is the subject of disparaging comment. In the year 1907-08 there were eight training schools as in 1906-07, but the total strength fell from 166 to 144. The utility of the four Sirkar Primary Normal Schools for training teachers for schools for backward classes has been questioned, "as the teachers turned out by them are said to be incompetent to teach even the lowest classes of Primary Schools." The Durbar ordered the abolition of these four schools from the beginning of 1909; but not a word is said as to any scheme for filling the void that will thus be left. The training of competent teachers is among the first essentials to educational progress. To close a training school because its work is unsatisfactory may be a wise course, but [illegible] is to be improvement in the standard of education. Indeed, were this plan generally adopted, unaccompanied by any other, the knell of education would be sounded. As a matter of fact, while teachers and teaching methods are in some instances responsible for failures that are observed, in other instances there appears to be a lack of appreciation on the part of children and their parents or guardians of the advantages offered by some particular system of education. In Travancore last year, though the number of technical and industrial schools increased their strength fell. The great majority of the schools were in the Southern Range, and the Inspector of the Range reports:—"With regard to some of the industrial schools, it has to be observed that the children of the artisan class are not availing themselves of the new method of instruction given to the extent possible or to be desired." The chief causes for this are mentioned, viz., (1) the artisan have not fully realised the benefits of the new system, as the schools do not afford facilities for them to learn its advantage; (2) the people, being mostly poor, cannot afford to send their children to study the new methods in the schools without adequate stipends." It is added that most schools do not give any stipends to beginners, and that the cost of buying the new tools in the prohibitive and is not one of the deterrent causes.

To the general public, criticism of this kind is likely to prove provokingly vague. We assume that those who know exactly how these schools ar conducted the Inspector's remarks are convincing as to the presence of flaws or defects of method. When new systems are adopted it is not always an easy matter however desirable it may be, to afford facilities for parents to learn the advantages of that instruction which is made available to their children. In course of time the results achieved in respect to the pupils should convince their parents of the value of the new system. But the other difficulty mentioned above—

THE ABSENCE OF STIPEND—

is by no means peculiar to Travancore: the cry from that State is but a belated echo of a cry that was raised elsewhere many years ago. Education costs little enough in almost any part of India, yet there are thousands of parents who are not content even when this education costs nothing in the way of fees. They feel the pinch of povetry, the deprivation of help from their children in the particular work that has to be done in order that a livelihood may be earned for the family. In some cases the objection lodged on this score is merely that of the discontended grumbler; but there are doubtless very many cases in which it is the expression of a grievance that is well founded. When a man is unable without the active assistance of his children to earn sufficient to keep his family alive, it is of little good to preach to him about the benefits that will be gained in the, to him, distant future if he sends his children to school.

The difficulty referred to is a formidable one, and no general rule can be laid down for its removal. Wherever it presents itself a close investigation of local conditions becomes a necessity. Arguments based on selfishness or prejudice or utter ignorance must be distinguished from such as have their foundation in positive inability to spare the services that children can render if they are not sent to school. It is of the utmost importance to enlist the sympathy of parents and guardians, to convince them of the advantages to be derived by getting youngsters educated; and for this reason it is also of paramount importance that reform should not be pressed too impulsively or with our due consideration of the sacrifices that may have to be made by the father in order that the child may come under the care of a school teacher. The educational level must be raised gradually. It would be a grand thing if a generation of fathers innocent of any technical training could be followed by a generation of sons trained to the highest pitch of modern skill. But common-sense dictates that educationists should not advocate a policy of perfection that is hopelessly unattainable, but should strive after the practical and the practicable, contenting themselves with a success that may be slow in itself but prepares the way for greater successes as the years pass and one generation succeeds another. In like manner it may be urged that too sudden an effort to push either general or technical education, but more particularly the latter, is to be deprecated as likely to defeat the very end in view. Here and there a teacher may get his results very rapidly; but as a rule, education must be regarded as a slow process, and educationists as a community should be content with work of the "festina lente" type.

GENERAL EDUCATION.

As regards General Education in Travancore, it may be said that there is promise of better results than those of the past, because of just such careful reconsideration of systems and methods as is most likely to conduce to improvement. The powers and duties of the Inspector of Schools and of the heads of institutions under the direct control of the Durbar have been revised and enlarged. The inspecting agency in undergoing revision. The curricula of studies have been recast with a view of bringing the school courses into conformity with the change introduced in University education. A Committee was appointed to undertake this work, as well as to suggest methods for improving the standard of vernacular education, to report upon the feasibility of introducing a practical side to secondary education, to investigate the suitability of existing text-books and the necessity for revising or replacing them, and to submit suggestions regarding the improvement of the accommodation and equipment of schools, qualifications of teachers, promotion of pupils, methods of teaching, and methods of inspection. The Report of this Committee is under the consideration of the Durbar. But however searching the Committee's investigations may have been, however wise its suggestions, slow progress is the most that can be expected. In Travancore last year there were 7,144 teachers, of whom only about 1,430 were trained. The majority of untrained teachers are reported to possess general educational qualifications or to have been recognised as teachers; the really unqualified teachers are said to be few. Yet in these days there is no need to emphasise the claims of the trained teacher. As a general rule, improvement of the teaching staff must precede improvement of education, and remarks already referred to appear to indicate that the State of Travancore has not yet made adequate provision for the training of teachers. Last year there were over 200,000 scholars in the State, and the number of teachers under training fell from 166 to 144. If every unit of what is termed "the school-going population" within the State were to attend school, there would be between 700,000 to 800,000 lakhs of students, and the present dearth of trained teachers should warn the Durbar of the side on which improvement is most urgently necessary. The encouragement offered to pupils is great and varied; but we fear there is not much incentive to spend laborious days in teaching in Travancore, even though the minimum pay of teachers in all Sirkar schools was raised last year from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per mensem.

FOLLOWING their long-established New Year's custom, Messrs. Frederick Gorringe and Co. (Limited), drapers, Buckingham Palace-road, have sent a coutribution to the Westminster Police Court poor-box, to be acknowledged as "the proceeds of parcels and change left in a draper's shop in Pimlico in 1908." The amount was £23 14s.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

GOVERNMENT AND THE MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

The "Indian Spectator":—In his reply to the address presented by the Karachi Municipality, H. E. the Governor removed a misconception regarding the intentions of Government in asking the mofussil municipalities to give their executive the same measure of independence as in the city of Bombay. The misconception was to some extent natural. While allowing to the municipalities the privilege of electing two-thirds of the Councillors, and a non-official President, the Government added that where the official element is unduly weakened by the exercise of this privilege, the executive might be strengthened by the appointment of a Chief Officer, corresponding to the Commissioner in the Bombay Municipality. This Officer is a Government official, and the reason given by Government to follow the example of Bombay also seemed to favour the view that the Chief Officer of the mofussil municipalities was to be a Government official. Notwithstanding the explanation given by His Excellency at Karachi the smaller municipalities will generally find it to their advantage to secure the services of a Government official as head of the executive. But in the larger municipalities officers might be found possessing the qualifications required for so important a position, His Excellency explained that the Government's intention was to secure for the Chief Officer "a reasonable guarantee of permanency of tenure in the post." He mentioned one expedient suggested for this end—the formation of a Divisional service of Municipal Chief Officers, and added that the municipalities of Sind might work out the details of such a scheme in consultation with the Commissioner. This raises the question what the municipalities of the Presidency proper are prepared to do, and what the Government would be prepared to sanction. It is a good idea that the municipalities, instead of remaining in mutual isolation, should combine to maintain a common service, so that the officers may not only have scope for promotion, but may be able to introduce into the less advanced municipalities the improvements devised by the more efficient ones. Under such a system self-government will be more of a reality.

THE EUROPEAN ELEMENT IN THE CORPORATION.

The "Rast Goftar":—The successful election of Mr. T. W. Birkett to the seat vacated by Mr. Harrison was a foregone conclusion. It was whispered that a strong canvassing movement was on foot to reserve the vacant seat for a European, and as Mr. Birkett's kinsmen have plumped for him in a body the other candidates, as was anticipated, have figured all too poorly. Mr. Harrison's insistence to retain the seat during his absence from Bombay to the fullest extent of the privileged term, is associated with the combination which is said to have been formed to keep his seat in reserve for a European. We have no desire to view the contest from a parochial aspect. We have often contended, and are still of the same belief, that the European element in the Corporation cannot be reduced without impairing its strength. We would take it as a welcome addition if the Council of the Corporation was more largely recruited from European representatives of the town. We do not, however, believe that the city's interests are adequataly safeguarded when a seat in the Corporation is kept vacant for three to six months at a time, in order that that body might chance upon a better individual than those who are forthcoming. Mr. Birkett is a new man yet, and it would be premature to contrast his candidature with those of the other gentlemen in the field. Drs. Katrak and Master have proved their mettle during their long association with the Corporation and either of the two would have proved a worthy successor to Mr. Harrison. If the seat was thrown open to contest as soon as it was virtually rendered vacant by Mr. Harrison's absence, the chances were that it would have gone to either of these two old Corporators, and we do not know if the Corporation has gained by the loss of the services of one or the other of these two gentlemen for the period that the absent member stuck to his seat. We say this without the remotest idea of casting a reflection upon Mr. Birkett, who is pronounced by those who know him to be possessed of keen aptitude for business, and owning a long and varied experience of the civic life of Bombay. He takes his seat from a member who made his mark as a Corporator by his strong character and personality and we hope Mr. Birkett would be able to infuse the same vigour in the affairs of the Corporation as his predecessor did before him.

LORD MORLEY'S MEMORABLE SPEECH.

The "Indu Prakash":—The full text of Lord Morley's statement made on the proposals of the Government of India on Dec. 17 1908, has been now before us for more than a week, and it is satisfactory to note that we do not feel the least necessity to modify the remarks made by us regarding the telegraphic summary of that statement, received some four weeks ago. Lord Lansdowne (the Opposition leader in the House of Lords) well characterized it as a speech of such absorbing interest and full of eloquence of which Lord Morley is a past master, In that speech Lord Morley's Radical Liberalism has asserted itself in spite of the speaker's attempt to exercise caution and circumspection. If we realise the peculiar circumstances under which he was obliged to work and to give expressions to his intentions with regard to his Indian Policy, the statement in the Lords is really remarkable. It is an honest and a sincere endeavour to solve the intricate problem of Indian Administration and we own it to Lord Morley to say that he was spared no pains to sift the large amount of material at his disposal. The patient industry of Lord Morley and his colleagues and the great intellectual strain entailed in connection with the preparation of the Reform Scheme have been, we are glad to see duly appreciated by the people for whom the scheme is intended.

MAHOMEDAN GRATITUDE TO MR. GELL.

The "Muslim Herald":—In accordance with the earnest desire of our co-religionists, in connection with the Doctor Street incident, we offer our heartfell gratitude to Mr. H. G. Gell, Police Commissioner, for respecting the religious susceptibilities of the Sunni community, which we are representing. We take this opportunity of expressing the hope that the noble example set by Mr. Gell will be followed in other Presidencies. With the inquiries, that Mr. Gell, our energetic and popular Police Commissioner, personally instituted in connection with the recent mishap that happened in Doctor Street, we say with full belief, the Sunnis are quite satisfied, and they have wisely forgotten the incident which was accidental. Mr. Gell is well-experienced and is throughly acquainted with disturbances and riots, that now and then occur during the Mohurrum festivals and on other occasions in Bombay. We are sure Mr. Gell does not need suggestions or guidance as to what to do and what not to do in order to preserve peace and order in the city. He understands the situation and is strong enough to meet emergencies. What is wanted to be done is that the hands of Mr. Gell must be strengthened by the employment of able and well-experienced Government European Officials such as Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, Mr. S. M. Edwardes and others in whom the public have full confidence and trust for the safety of their life and prosperity.

THE KOLHAPUR SEDITION CASES.

The "Rast Goftar":—The sentence passed upon the accused persons in the sedition case of Kolhapur, errs on the side of leniency. The allegations against the incriminated journal were so serious that the miscreants may thank their stars that they were not deals with more severely. The position of the proprietor of the journal divested him of all claims to clemency. Once a tutor of youths, this man was found a dangerous character to be entrusted with the responsible charge of educating the young. The Professor, as Bijapurkar was called by dint of his professional career, having shewn himself in his true colours was dismissed by the College authorities in the niche of time. From professorship to journalism is a far cry, but the Professor had a special aptitude for the new calling to which he applied himself, all too earnestly. So far as sedition-mongering was confined to oratorical efforts at the college, the Professor carried on his nefarious trade with immunity. But when he took to recording the same in black and white, there was no escaping the grip of the law. The cowardly manner in which accused journalists seek refuge under vile tactics, and shirk responsibility on other shoulders, gives a measure of their courage. The Professor was not above this common failing, which he shared all too largely with journalists of his kin. The trio—proprietor, editor and printer,—could not account for the cryptic appearance of the incriminating article! The innocent souls were either victims of a huge joke or of a malicious conspiracy! The long and short of the whole story was imprisonment for the convicts and the fine of a good round sum. The ends of justice would have been better met if a slice from the printer's share of the punishment was cut off and credited to the account of the prime mover, the Professor. This man was properly educated and, therefore, fully alive to the responsibility of the dangers he incurred.

HEROISM OF THE RUNAWAY.

The "Indu Prakash":—We have on our table a copy of the sample issue of the nationalist organ,—"Swarajya"—proposed to be published in Europe or America under the editorship of Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal. It appears from it that the two most loquacious and therefore prominent leaders of the Extremist party who took to their heels just at a time when because of troublesome times to men of their ilk thought their own personal freedom was in jeopardy here, have now decided to organise in England a Limited Company, called the Hind Nationalist Agency, Ld. and amongst the various objects of which are to be found (1) the publication from Europe or America of a journal to spread nationalism in India and (2) the adoption of "suitable measures for spreading correct knowledge about India and Indian affairs among foreign people.' The pamphlet opens with an appeal to the nationalists in this country to support this agency and its organ and its editor of course for he has now forfeited Shyamji Krishna Varma's scholarship. The reason assigned for the necessity of promoting in this country the pet creed of the Extremists from beyond "the geographical limits of India," is that "the attitude of the British Government has made it almost impossible to conduct even an honest nationalist organ in India."

ADVERSE CRITICISM OF LORD MORLEY'S REFORMS

The "Parsi":—Adverse criticism of Lord Morley's reforms has crystalised into three typical shapes. First there is the irreconcilable attitude, of which the lighter side was shown by Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal in London, when he scouted the idea that there was anything satisfactory in the reforms and talked about Indians appointing their own Viceroy and similar fanciful developments. These are not taken very seriously even by the people who depict them. The second is a more serious objection, but one which there is every hope of seeing amicably settled. There are certain possibilities of injustice to the Mahomedan community arising out of the system of election proposed. These are being threshed out with Lord Morley by Messrs. Ameer Ali and Syed Husain Bilgrami—two representatives on whom the community in India is to be congratulated. But after all, the greater part of the Mahomedan objection refers only to the deliberate indifference of Musalmans to their opportunities and asks practically for the official appointment of members to represent people who do not take the trouble to vote. Any real objections to be urged against the scheme at this point could be urged with tenfold force on behalf of the Parsis—but it is not, simply because the Parsis, though in a minority, find their general activity secures them full recognition. The last objection is the ancient belief of a certain class of Englishmen in the essential unfitness of all Indians. This school of which Lord Lansdowne is the present spokesman, objects chiefly to the appointment of an Indian to the Viceroy's or any other Executive Council. They do not (but only refrain because it would be too ridiculous) affirm that there is no Indian of sufficient capacity or integrity to serve on the Viceroy's Council, but enlarge on the diversity of Indian race and religion and the impossibility of an Indian securing the confidence of the whole Peninsula, while an Englishman, by his detachment, may be regarded as the impartial custodian of all interests.

A FACULTY OF COMMERCE.

The "Indian Spectator":—In his lecture at the University last week, Professor Lees-Smith expressed his desire that his visit to this country should not end in mere smoke. No one has given any reason why it should. The Vice-Chancellor was cautious enough to remind the Professor that the University was moving rather slowly. But in the present case the University need not move at all: it has simply to allow itself to be carried in a palanquin. Professor Lees-Smith has thought out all the details that require consideration at the present stage. The idea of a Faculty of Commerce has the influential support of H. E. the Governor whose name, where patriotism has to be stirred and money has to be obtained for the public good, is almost a charm to conjure with. If the commercial community is intelligent and patriotic anywhere in India, it is in the city which has produced a long array of patrons of education with the father of the Research Institute at their head. The principal question is that of cost. The first step to be taken, under the learned Professor's scheme, is to send six scholars to England in October next. If the Government, the mercantile community and the University cannot conjointly solve the question of cost, say within the next six months, one would think they were all, not only prone to slowness of movement, but suffering from a paralytic stroke. The second step, in point of time, would be to bring down a Principal from England early next year. One year's time cannot be too short for finding out a Principal. The School of Commerce would be opened in 1911—that is, two years hence. All this allowance of time shows that the learned Professor has included in his calculations the delays incidental to the working out of a new scheme in an oriental country, if the points of the compass in any way affect the calculations. In 1913 we ought to have some Bachelors of Commerce—elected as Delegates to the National Congress in consequence of their training in Political Science if not engaged as managers of commercial firms, or employed by Government in the Department of Commerce and Industry.

The "Parsi":—Professor Lees Smith, who has, at the invitation of Government, been giving a series of instructive lectures on Commercial Education in Bombay, is the bearer of a generous offer on behalf of the London School of Economics, whereby it is intended that Indian students should go to London for a special course in British representative institutions, by way of a qualification for Indian political work. The creation of an Indian school of economics still seems to hang fire, though from the magnitude of the interests involved, it will not take a great development on the part of India for a situation to develop not very different from that of the citizen of the vast Roman empire going to Greece to complete his political education. Of course the parallel is by no means complete nor could it ever be, but a general awakening in India will give all popular movements a force commensurate with the population, and far exceeding what is known in the world at present; so that India should become rather the headquarters of economic study than the desert it at present is.

The "Gujerati":—Professor Lees-Smith's lecture on India's industrial future, though it has not been fully reported, ought to afford food for reflection to those who are interested in the industrial regeneration of India. Professor Lees-Smith repeated a truism when he said that no industry could thrive without the help of machinery and that no machinery for manufacturing purposes would be possible without the use of iron. The lecturer paid a just tribute of praise to the late Mr. Tata when he described his iron and steel works as the greatest single enterprise in the country. The scheme was bound to take time for its successful accomplishment, but, as Professor Lees-Smith remarked, certainly on its fate depended to a very large extent the progress of Indian industry during the years that were ahead. If any one deserves to be called a true and great Swadeshi patriot, it is the late Mr. Tata whose enterprising project is fraught with untold possibilities of good to the land of his birth in a variety of directions.

BUY SILVER.

Reprint from the *Bombay Gazette*, 25th December, 1908.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

[LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

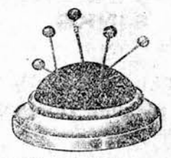
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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT AGAINST THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Cotton Bales Pledged with the Bank.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, sitting on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday heard a suit brought by Nandlal Thackerseydas, a Marwaree merchant, carrying on business under the name of Thackerseydas Nandlal at Kalbadevi, against the Bank of Bombay, and Lukhmidas Naranji, lately carrying on business in Bombay as a muccadum under the name of Sunderji Keshowji. The plaintiff claimed that the defendants may be ordered to deliver to him 399 bales of cotton or to pay to him Rs. 34,225-5-9 for the value thereof; and that in the event of the Court holding that he was not entitled to the abovementioned relief, the right of the plaintiff under the circumstances set out in the plaint may be ascertained and declared. Mr. Raikes and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Strangman, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the Bank. The second defendant was not represented.

The plaint stated that the plaintiff is a merchant, commission agent, and shroff, while the second defendant till lately carried on business as a muccadum. In February 1903, the plaintiff entrusted to the second defendant, as his muccadum, 170 and 229 bales of cotton. In August following, plaintiff received information that the second defendant had pledged the bales with the first defendant, who now claimed to be the lessee. Plaintiff was not aware that the Bank was the lessee of the godowns in which defendant's bales were stored. The Bank having allowed the second defendant to represent himself as the lessee of the godowns, intentionally caused or permitted the plaintiff to believe that the second defendant was the lessee thereof; and acting upon such belief, to allow the bales to remain therein. Plaintiff sub mitted that the Bank could not now be allowed to deny that the second defendant was the lessee of the godowns. The second defendant had only the custody of the goods for the plaintiff, and the Blank acquired no interest in them under the alleged pledge. Plaintiff said that one Chunilal Dharamdas, lately the head of the Shroff department of the Bank, was a partner of the second defendant in certain cotton speculations, in respect of which he was indebted to the second defendant; and he must have known that the second defendant was purporting to pledge with the Bank the cotton bales which did not belong to him. Plaintiff had also come to know that the second defendant was in the habit of making money presents to officials of the Bank, with whom he had to deal; and he submitted that the fact of such presents showed that the officials of the Bank were not acting in good faith. Plaintiff said that out of the 399 bales pledged with the Bank by the second defendant, 397 bales were missing owing to the carelessness or fraud of some of the officials of the Bank; and if all the bales were now forthcoming, those belonging to the second defendant, and the property pledged with the Bank, would be sufficient to cover the whole of the claim of the Bank against the second defendant. Plaintiff claimed that if the pledges by the second defendant to the Bank of the plaintiff's bales, were held valid in law as against the plaintiff, the securities of the first defendant under the pledges should be marshalled by the Court, so as to throw upon the bales, properly belonging to the second defendant, the primary liability to satisfy the claims of the first defendant against all the bales, and to release the plaintiff's bales therefrom. In any event the plaintiff claimed to stand in the shoes of the second defendant as regarded the missing bales, and to have credit against the Bank in respect thereof.

The Bank had sold a number of bales pledged by the second defendant, and now held a large surplus over the amount due to the Bank by the second defendant, and the plaintiff claimed to be entitled in any event to have his claim against the second defendant satisfied out of such surplus. The second defendant had been adjudicated an insolvent, and his assets were now vested in the Official Assignee.

THE BANK'S DEFENCE.

The Bank of Bombay in their written statement admitted that a firm under the name of Thackersey Nandlal carried on business in Bombay, but they were not aware of the names of the partners in or owners of the firm, or of the nature of their business. The Bank admitted that the second defendant carried on business in 1903, and previously, in the name of Sunderji Keshowji on a large scale, and he did business on a large scale as a merchant among other things in cotton. These defendants had no knowledge as to several of the statements made in the plaint, and put the plaintiff to a strict proof thereof. They believed that the godowns referred to in the plaint were godowns No. 7 in 2nd Pasta Lane and No. 178 in Bhaya Lane and they were hired by these defendants in their own name and continued to be so hired until some time in 1904, for the purpose of there being stored bales of cotton which were received from the second defendant, and were by him pledged to them as security for fixed loans made on cash credits granted to him by the Bank. The keys of the godowns were always kept by the accountant or one of the assistant accountants of the Bank, and were only given by him to a godown-keeper, who was in the exclusive service of the defendants, and were returned by him on the evening of the same day. All the bales which were in the godowns were in the exclusive possession and custody of the Bank, and not of the second defendant. These defendants had no knowledge whether any bales in the godowns were the property of the plaintiff or had been entrusted by him to the second defendant. Defendants submitted a schedule giving the numbers which, during the months of August and September 1903 were placed in red paint on two bales, which were among the bales found in the godowns 7 and 178 respectively. Those two bales were at the time when the numbers were so placed, claimed by the plaintiff before the institution of this suit. These defendants did not admit that the plaintiff was not aware that they were the lessees of the godowns in question. If any of the plaintiff's bales other than the said two bales ever were in any of the godowns, it was without the knowledge or consent of these defendants, who were in no way responsible for any of such bales. As to other allegations made in the plaint, the plaintiff was put to strict proof thereof. All the bales in the godowns had been received by these defendants in good faith from the second defendant, who had pledged them by several instruments in writing. All the bales in this six godowns were received on the representation of the second defendant, and on the faith and in the full belief that the second defendant was then absolute owner of all the cotton. The Bank's officers did not know that the second defendant was doing business as a muccadum; but e ven such knowledge would not have been any sufficient reason for such officers to suppose that the goods, so taken in pledge, were other than the property of the second defendant, or that he was acting improperly in pledging the goods with these defendants, Even if knowledge was imputed to them, as in the plaint mentioned, such knowledge did not affect in any way the position of these defendants, which was that they in good faith took in pledge cotton from a merchant, who was doing business in cotton on a very large scale on his own account, and in the belief that the cotton was his property, and that there was no presumption that the pledger was dealing improperly with the goods taken in pledge. With reference to the two bales referred to, these defendants claimed that they were entitled to hold and dispose of all the bales found in the six godowns, as provided in the instruments passed to them. These defendants entirely denied the plaintiff's claim to any of the bales in question. There was now due to these defendants, on the security of the six instruments, Rs. 63,842, besides Rs. 17,190 on charges account, besides further interest and charges. These defendants submitted that the suit ought to be dismissed as against them.

During the hearing, the Bank wanted to raise a defence that, after they had received the bales into their godowns, they were delivered back to the second defendant.

Mr. Lowndes objected to the defendants being allowed to raise such a defence, as it was quite a new defence, and was not consistent with the defendants case as made out in the written statement of defence.

His Lordship after hearing the arguments of counsel, held that the Bank could not be allowed to raise such a defence at this stage.

The hearing of details was proceeded with.

SUIT FOR MAINTENANCE.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of, in Second Appeal, a case in which the original plaintiff and respondent Bai Gomati, widow of Shah Khemchand Harjivan, sued Shah Harjivan Vishnudas and another, original defendants and appellants, to recover Rs. 114, being the amount of arrears of maintenance due to her. Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the appellants, the respondent being represented by Mr. L. A. Shah.

The allegation of the plaintiff was that defendant No. 1 is her father-in-law and defendant No. 2 her brother-in-law. These two and her husband lived in union up to the latter's death. She further alleged that defendants were the owners of considerable property and that under a bond duly passed by the defendants, she was entitled to the amount allowed her for maintenance. Defendant No. 1, while admitting the bond, contended that his income had been considerably reduced and so he could not pay the amount. He said that plaintiff was living with another person. Defendant No. 2 contended that though he and defendant No. 1 were joint, plaintiff's suit cannot lie against him as he has not passed the document. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Dhandhuka, who awarded the plaintiff's claim. In appeal, the District Judge of Ahmedabad said that the points for determination were as to whether the lower Court erred in holding that the amount of the maintenance should be raised. He held that the lower Court did not err. In the present case, he said, the agreement between the parties provided expressly for this case of change of circumstances, and 27 Cal. 103 P. C. showed that family settlements should not be disturbed. Besides, on the merits of the case also, he held that the Sub-Judge was right, and confirmed the decree of the Court of first instance. Against this decision an appeal was admitted into the High Court, and their Lordships, after reviewing the evidence, passed an order confirming the decree of the lower Appellate Court.

SUIT FOR POSSESSION.

Son's Liability for Father's Debts.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, disposed of a case in which one Ganesh Eknath Kulkarni, original plaintiff and appellant, sued Parasharam Jaganath and four others, original defendants and respondents, for a declaration that he was the owner of certain property. Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the appellant and Mr. S. R. Bakhale appeared for the respondents.

The facts of the case were that plaintiff purchased the property at an auction sale. The Collector of Ahmednagar was then moved to set aside this auction sale, by the father of the defendants, and that officer set aside the sale proceedings. Plaintiff then brought a suit for a declaration that the Collector's order was illegal and that he should be awarded possession of the property. In bringing this suit he joined as parties the judgment-debtor Jaganath, his eldest son Parasharam and his brother Venkatesh, but he omitted to join Jagannath's other two sons Maruti and Vishvambha although they were adults. The proceedings in that suit continued for a long time, and it was finally decided by the High Court that the judgment debt was not binding upon Venkatesh although binding on Parasharam, son of Jaganath, and it was held that as plaintiff had not purchased all the interests in the property his remedy was for partition and not for possession. In order to avoid the necessity of a partition suit, plaintiff purchased from Venkatesh his interest in the property. As a consequence he obtained a sale certificate, on the strength of which he claimed possession in this suit. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Nevasa, who gave a decree for the plaintiff. In appeal, the District Judge of Ahmednagar reversed the decree of the Court of first instance. Against this decree an appeal was admiitted into the High Court, and their Lordships said it was argued whether plaintiff was not prevented by the provisions of Section 42 of the Civil Procednre Code of 1882 from maintaining this suit against the defendants Maruti and Vishvambha. Their Lordships were of opinion that he was not so prevented. In conclusion their Lordships observed that the liability of the sons for the debts of their father depended not upon whether the debt was for family purposes or whether their father was the manager, but upon the personal relations which existed between him and them. Their Lordships therefore reversed the decree of the District Judge and restored that of the Subordinate Judge.

POLICE COURT.

KIDNAPPING A MINOR.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Pandu Raghunath and Gopal Govind, Hindu cart-drivers, were charged with kidnapping a Hindu boy named Mahadhu Shivram (13), and also with committing the theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 150. The complaint was that the boy was playing at the Fattar Bundar where the first accused met him. Under the pretence of taking him to his mother the boy was put into a bullock cart and taken to Sion. They thence took him to Two Tanks and pledged one of the ornaments with a Marwari for Rs. 21. They then passed in merriment and went to the theatre. The boy was pleased with the treat and allowed himself to be taken to Colaba. The second accused met them there and another of the boy's ornaments was pledged. The boy was again taken to Sion and from the Chinchpoogly Station they took him to Poona. One of the relations of the boy saw him in Poona and being aprised of the circumstances under which he was kidnapped got the accusd arrested. In the meantime the Bombay Police were making snquiries as a report was made by the father of the boy.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced the first to twelve months' and the second to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE VERGERS OF BRUGES.

My heart leaps up when I behold, not a rainbow in the sky, but a noble cathedral. It drops down lower than its normal level when I enter the doors and prepare for vergers.

They are on you in a shot, writes Thomas Lloyd in a contemporary. You may have gone in with the most resolute determination not to be "shown round." No good! A "party" is always "just starting," and before you can gather breath to say you don't intend to be of it, lo! you are being escorted on the treadmill grind of historical, archæological, ecclesiological instruction.

You follow from twenty to fifty other wretched people borne hither and thither by the educational tide in a rhythmical flow. The verger chants his lesson as though he doesn't mean to cheat you out of a ha' porth of the knowledge you have paid for at the wicket-gate that shuts off the most interesting part of the cathedral. He drones, whines, or bellows according to his nature and the quality of his voice. But, however he speaks, he is always monotonous. Having to repeat the same words several times a day most days of the year, how should he be otherwise?

The last English verger of whom I had experienced was rather pompous, but pompous in an agreeable manner. While he recognised his own dignity, the recognition did not deprive him of good sense. Not only did he speak his words well, but directed his flock the way they should go with an authority gracefully mingled weth consideration for their follies.

Yes, he was a good specimen of his kind. But how different from the vergers of Bruges! Beyond his compass was art such as theirs—an art which suggested subdued enthusiasm for their cathedral, strong intention that the visitor should appreciate it, kindly tolerance for the foreigner and heretic, and, to crown all, left no trace of their occupation being professional. They might have been appointed to their posts the day before.

Their appearance, however, forbade any such absurd supposition. He who descended on us as soon as we set foot inside the building—inside the impressive Cathedral of Saint Sauveur—was a very old man, who reminded one of an especially amiable little bird. When I add that he was also like Tom Pinch in his latter years you will understand a little the kind of man he was. His small, white, clean-shaven face was lit up by a pair of mild blue, innocently humorous eyes. He came to us as swiftly as though he had tamed a whirlwind for his private and particular riding. One look at our faces, then he smiled, lifted his hands with a triumphant gesture which said more plainly than words, "The resources of this establishment are not exhausted in me," and articulated "Engleesh? Cer-tainly!" We smiled in response and nodded. He waved us onward with a kind of paternal benediction. "Follow me, eef you please. I find you one speak Engleesh vary well. Follow me, please. Speak Engleesh vary well indeed."

We followed. We would have followed him anywhere. He had won our hearts with a smile, a bow, and a word. As for me, my horror of vergers dropped from me. I was at ease—at ease in the hands of a showman in a cathedral!

If we had to lose Tom Pinch we could not have fallen into better hands than those to which he entrusted us. Our new friend was rather younger and much handsomer. His features were well carved; his expression that of one's ideal monk—grave, sweet, radiant (as it seemed) with charity to all men. And the claim made on his behalf was not unjustified. He "could" speak English—excellently, with hardly a trace of accent.

So he showed us the treasures of Saint Sauveur. There were but four of us—three English people and a young Frenchman (a thin-faced, deep-eyed, French student), whom we picked up on our way. The pictures of the old Flemish painters were pointed out, and by the immortal gods! we had to see them.

"Look, please, well into this beautiful picture and you will notice how marvelously the painter has represented the tears in the eyes of the saint. See, here is a chair. If you will stand on it you will be able to examine better."

We admired the tears from our position on the floor. We assured him we were quite content.

The next minute the first of us was up on the chair and one after another we all had to mount and admire. There was no exercise of authority on our wonderful verger's part—were we not free-born Britons, three of us? and the fourth a Frenchman who I am sure could be fiery?—no authority but a compelling courtesy. What he suggested we were bound to do. Had he turned his fine dark eyes into ours and proposed that we should leap from the tower, I am not at all certain . . .

At any rate, he was the kind of man who makes one wish to please him, the kind one would not displease for a continent or two.

We were so sorry when he bade us good-day, handing us over to dear old Tom Pinch with the assurance that he would show us Notre Dame.

Tom Pinch guided us to a side-door, which he opened with a huge key and smiled and bowed us out of the cathedral. Soaring above our eyes, just over the way, was the spire of Bruges's other great church.

Tom Pinch raised his right hand, pointed—

"Notre Dame," he said.

You have no idea of the dramatic emphasis with which he rang down the curtain on Saint Sauveur and prepared us for the next scene of beauty.

MISS LILIAN WILSON, a Leicester girl of sixteen, has just accomplished a remarkable bell-ringing feat by taking part in a peal of 5072 bob major on St. John's Church bells. Although the task occupied 3hr. 15min., she accomplished the feat with comparative ease, and is the first lady to achieve such a performance in the Midlands.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Civil Service Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 26.

The following is the latest on the Civil Service Cup :—

Devon, 5 to 1.
Bonita, 5 to 1.
Circus Girl, 11 to 2.
The Point, 7 to 1.
Son-of-a-Gun and First Bell, 8 to 1.
Cocky, 10 to 1.

BOMBAY HUNT.

THE finest Tuesday gallop this season, was the generally expressed opinion of the first-class sport accorded to us yesterday morning. A jackal which which will stand up in front of a pack of hounds for no less than an hour and five minutes is without question a very remarkable animal, especially, as happened yesterday morning, when even after such a prolonged chase he should be able to finally shake off his pursuers. Leaving Santa Cruz in almost pitch darkness we backed through the village of Parla to the meet at Irla. The first place to be drawn was the brushwood at the foot of Chuckla Hill, but it was found to be uninhabited. The Chuckla Groves also proved tenantless, and we accordingly centered along the lane amid clouds of choking dust to the familiar Mango Tope on the other side of the Andheri Road by the old Stone Cross. Hounds were only a short time in this wood when one or two of them spoke faintly to a scent, and the huntsmen therefore very wisely push forward at once straight through the covert, the scent evidently becoming stranger as the rest of the pack began to join in the "joyful chorus." Getting out of the wood at the far end the pace of the pack increased very much, and we sat down in our saddles to ride our hardest to keep pace with the "flying beauties," a long and delightful gallop ensued through the open palm woods in the direction of Goregaum, the pace over the firm grasslands being as fast as any one could wish. We after some time arrived at what is to many of us a familiar tract of jungle, but fortune was in our favour, and a handy coolie path came greatly to our assistance, although the loose sharp stones were not perhaps what one might choose. How horses can gallop over these stones without cutting their feet and fetlocks to pieces is always a matter of absolute mystery to me. Getting through this jungle we came to more open country beyond, and just about this neighbourhood the Jackal performed the very artful device of doubling almost straight back into the jaws of the pack. By a clever turn to the left he rushed off over some of the finest grass country in Salsette all the way back to the Marole Hill, close to the well-known caves. By climbing this hill a good many of the field were thrown out of the rest of the hunt. It is probable that there was more than one Jackal in this vicinity, but whatever was the cause of things about half the pack run in the direction of the caves to no apparent purpose as they soon threw up their heads in despair. The rest of the pack kept right handed half way up the hill and carried on this stern chase back again to the Andheri Mango Tope, on beyond almost to the Railway, and then returned once more to Marole Hill, speaking loudly to the scent of this remarkable Jackal all the time. After passing close to the caves, where the other half of the pack had been some time before, they continued this prolonged hunt once again out into the Goregaum grasslands, eventually losing the scent doubtless owing to the power, which the sun had by this time obtained. A really remarkable run for those people, who had kept with the half of the pack which went to the right when first arriving at Marole Hill. With practically no pause from start to finish it was a very good and willing horse which is needed to keep with the hounds during such a long and arduous hunt. A truly extraordinary Jackal too, which could take such an extended hunting, and then finally escape. Let us hope he will live to give us just such another grand morning's sport at some future date.

Hounds next meet on Thursday the 28th instant at the Kennels.

JACKAL.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday 30th January.

First R. B. Y. C. Challenge Cup Race.—Course No. 10-14, distance 17-4 miles. Start at 3 p. m.

B. Class Handicap.—Course No. 40, distance 10-41 miles. Start at 3-30 p. m.

C. Class Handicap.—Course No. 39, distance 7-85 miles. Start at 3-35 p. m.

Ships Boats Race.—Course No. 34, distance 7-15 miles. Start at 3-40 p. m.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Castalia" Jan. 27.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Castalia" will sail from No. 2. Victoria Dock this afternoon with the following passengers. Medical inspection at 1-15 p.m. sharp :—

TO SUEZ.

Mr T C Johnstone — Mr C A Johnstone

TO LONDON.

Capt D G Brown — Rev H Price
Mrs Brown and nurse — Mrs Price and Infant
Col J McCloghry — Mrs Stone
Mrs McCloghry

TO GIBRALTAR.—Dr J M Cabral

TO LIVERPOOL.

Mrs Crossley & Infant — Mr Thomson
Rev J H Gill — Miss A B Sloan
Mr S Hampson

Per s. s. "Vorwaerts" Jan. 27.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to China and Japan via intermediate ports per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Vorwaerts," sailing from the Victoria Dock No. 6, to-day. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 6, at 12 noon sharp. Deck passengers and native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 10 30 a.m. sharp :—Mr. Croft, Mr. W. H. Futehally, and Mrs., Mrs. R. N. Leber, Mr. O. Meyer.

A BATTALION of Hazaras has been detailed for duty on the Kurram Border.

A FATAL riding accident occurred on January 20 at Colombo. The victim was Mr. H. H. Goddard, a commercial traveller representing a Manchester piecegoods firm. He had been in the islands on previous occasions, and was about forty-two years of age.

THE COMING OF THE PILCHARDS.

One grey October morning, a fisherman pulled leisurely out from the old stone landing-place towards open sea. Rain had fallen during the night, and that, combined with a westerly breeze, promised well for pollack fishing; as the man rowed out from the quay he let a line move backwards and forwards behind his boat. No gentle tug rewarded him, and at last he turned, looking across to the reef. Where, a short time ago, the water had lain deep green and clear, it now stretched purple, as though masses of seaweed, reaching far and wide, moved just beneath the surface of the sea. A golden harvest was at hand, for the pilchards had come into the bay.

At once, the grey village on the hill was astir; during the pilchard season Cornish fishermen sleep lightly by night, and are never far from the quay by day. The pilchard boats—long, black craft—moved out to sea; soon the seine was shot, and went down fairly into that purple mass of fish which stretched for a mile or more. The news was signalled landwards, and from the village on the hill telegrams went east and west to buyers: "Seine shot. What offers?"

Before long, while the boats still lay around the net, an answer flashed back: "Will offer such and such a price for a good, full-seized, marketable fish." Sometimes pilchards are injured in the "tucking" process, their scales being rubbed off, and as the Italian market to-day demands a "bright" fish, with its scales still on, the buyer safeguards himself by the insertion of "marketable" in his offer.

In many cases, the curing process takes place at a considerable distance from the spot where the seine was originally lowered; therefore, as soon as an agreement was arrived at, the buyer sent boats and barges to remove his fish from the seine, and convey them to the curing sheds. When these boats arrived, the process of "tucking" began. The boats moved alongside the seine, in readiness to receive the fish, and within the circumference of the great seine—the meshes of which are slightly smaller than those used for, mackerel—another net was sunk; then gradually, drawn up again. As it rose, there came a curious flickering of the sea, as though the water were about to boil. Soon, close under the surface, life began to move, and then a moment later, came a sight that is indescribable for there is nothing wherewith it can be compared. Imagine sunlight beating down on hundreds of swords unsheathed; imagine a river of running silver; yet no such simile will put before your eyes this miracle of the sea—a haul of pilchards. There flashes into light a heap of moving, struggling silver—the top thousands of two million fish or more; a cascade of life, twisting, sliding, rushing, yet welded together and held by the net. Standing in the boats, the men shovelled the pilchards on board, using buckets, caps, hats—anything and everything that came to hand; then the net was dropped into the larger seine, and hauled up once more. At last the men were up to their hips in fish; the boat could take no more, but went her way to the curing sheds while another slipped into her place. Again and again the smaller net was sunk, but the silver mass of life seemed inexhaustible; often the number of fish runs into two or three millions. The largest recorded catch, indeed, was taken at St. Ives, in 1868, and consisted of 5,600 hogsheads, or more than 16,500,000 fish.

For over three hundred years the pilchards intended for export were prepared by a process called "bulking." Layers of fish, with alternate layers of salt, would be placed in the cellars, and there pressed with heavy weights, until all oil was driven out. This done, the fish were removed, washed, placed in hogsheads, and again "stamped" or pressed. In by-gone days the majority of the seine owners cured their own fish, and, besides, the ordinary profits, received as perquisites the oil pressed out of the pilchards and the salt left over from curing; which latter was sold for agricultural use. Near many a Cornish village, at the present day, can be seen the ruins of pilchard curing sheds. Moss creeps in and out of the broken woodwork, grass covers roof and floor; the once busy spot has become a wilderness. These sheds were built, whenever it was practicable, close to the water's edge; the upper parts being of woodwork, or mixed earth and stone, supported by pillars of rough granite. A landing-place, sometimes of considerable extent, led from the curing sheds to the edge of the water; the boats were moored alongside it, and occasionally the tracks down which barrels of fish were rolled can even now be seen. These old stone quays, as well are in ruins at the present day, only visited, now and again, by some boat on her way to the oyster dredging grounds. The cement and earth of which they were built are crumbling fast; blocks of granite, alone, reach out over the water, resisting the prevalent decay. For, of late years, the process of curing pilchards has altered, and in the great majority of cases these old buildings have fallen into disuse. The fish are now usually placed in cement-lined tanks, together with coarse salt—three "casts" of salt to each basket of fish—and there they are left for three weeks until the process of pickling is thoroughly completed. The pressing, with screw presses, takes place later, when, after the expiration of twenty-one days, the fish are removed from the tanks, and packed in barrels, many of which have Naples for their destination.

At the village on the hill there were rejoicings that evening after the seine was shot, for the coming of the pilchards means good money in the fishermen's pockets. Sometimes twelve hundred pounds will pass through the village after satisfactory catches, and this is irrespective of the seine-owners' half-share in the profits. Curiously enough, words written in 1790 have come true for this south-western district of Cornwall during the last two summers. "Large catches of pilchard again," says a writer in 1790; "they had failed for many years." Here, too, in south-west Cornwall, there has been many a lean year, but the last two seasons have put fresh heart into the seine owners and fishermen. Seines have been shot with marked good fortune during the time when

> "The corn is in the shock,
> And the fish are off the rock."

Even when the pilchards are actually in the bay, however, the seine-owner is not sure of his profits. Dog fish may tear the net, and through the holes the fish will escape; also, before the process of "tucking" can take place, a gale may rise, and cause the loss of an entire catch, perhaps of the valuable net as well. Whereupon, released, the pilchards will pass on, matching, in their colour, rocks just beneath the water.

The coming and going of this vast mass of life is still a mystery. So close inshore the pilchards come that, standing upon a headland, you may see the water coloured far out at sea, yet the fishery is practically confined to the coast west of Start Point. Beyond that the pilchards are not found. Some seek to explain the matter by declaring that the fish follow the warmth of the Gulf Stream; others hold that they come inshore after the crab spawn; the former theory would seem most plausible, although it is certainly a fact that in years of plentiful crab spawn pilchards have been plentiful as well.

No adequate explanation of their movements, however, has yet been offered; these pilchards, with their dim coasting instinct, remain a miracle of the sea.

Are We Becoming Bald-Headed?

Baldness More Prevalent Abroad than in England.

Are we becoming a bald-headed race?

That is the question which thrusts itself into the mind of the inquiring observer after an evening at any place of amusement or public assembly. Baldness is undoubtedly largely on the increase, and the number of bald heads to be seen is quite alarming.

Somewhere in the Western interior of Australia, the Scottish explorer McKay says that there exists such a race of people. They are not only devoid of hair upon their heads and faces, but there is absolutely no trace of hirsute growth upon their bodies. They are, in consequence, a feeble people stunted in stature, and particularly liable to bronchial and chest diseases.

The fact of the matter is, that when abroad we do not, as a rule, devote the same care and attention to the cultivation of a good head of hair as the average foreigner, and we think that if we dash cold or hot water over it regularly, we are doing everything that we can do to preserve it. But this is wrong. Except in a few cases, where there is a naturally vigorous growth, the hair requires quite a different style of treatment. There is no doubt that the lime in ordinary hard water is a depilatory, whereas what the hair requires to keep it healthy is a non-harsh preparation (like "Harlene") that will prevent the scalp from becoming heated and dry, and also prevent the hair falling out. There is no better preparation of this kind on the market than the many-years-old, tried-and-true favourite of Royalty, namely, "Harlene," which is very similar in quality and character to the natural oil of the hair, and the absence or poverty of which is the direct cause of nearly all baldness.

"Harlene" is both cleansing, tonic, and preservative, and may be used safely by people of all ages. It may be obtained direct from the manufacturers, Messrs. Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C., and from any chemist or stores in the Colonies. Furthermore, in order that "Harlene's" merits may be tested before adoption the proprietors will forward a free sample supply to all who fill in the form below and forward same to them.

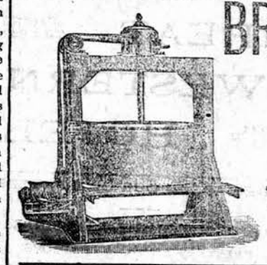
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MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time,) on MONDAY the 8th day of February, 1909, for the SUPPLY of ARTICLES required for the Feed of Animals, etc., in the Victoria Gardens as mentioned below from the 1st March 1909 to the 28th February 1910 :—

(a) Supply of Beef, Mutton, etc.

(b) Supply of Miscellaneous Bazar Articles.

Forms of tenders, contract, etc. can be obtained on payment of Re. 1 for each of the supplies above referred to from the Superintendent, Victoria Gardens, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. one hundred. And the successful tenderer in each case will have to deposit such further sum as with the original sum of Rupees one hundred will make up the amount of the whole deposit equal to ten per cent. of the contract amount.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.

C. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Superintendent,
Municipal Gardens.

Victoria Gardens' Office,
Bombay, 26th January, 1909.

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By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27, 1909.

RUSSIAN REGRETS AND HOPES.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN'S views on the Russo-Japanese War, which he was not permitted to express in his own country, have been given to a wider circle of readers than he could have hoped for in Russia, through the instrumentality of "McClure's Magazine," one of the most extensively circulated of American periodicals. The January number contains the closing chapters of his comments on the war and its conduct, and he reiterates his statement that the Treaty at Portsmouth was a premature and dangerous peace, detrimental to the present and future interests of Russia. We know the verdict was given in favour of Japan and that the island kingdom scored tremendously. Such are the uncertainties of war. At the outset the ultimate success of Russia was unhesitatingly foretold. It was believed that although Japan might obtain a few preliminary victories she would eventually be overpowered. General Kuropatkin maintains that this was not only what might have been, but what would have been the outcome had not Russian diplomacy been weak enough to give way. In a letter to the Tsar in February three years ago, the General :—wrote "The frankest and most candid study of our situation cannot diminish the firmly rooted belief of the army in the eventual triumph of our troops in Manchuria, if it had been deemed possible to continue the war." This is the exact truth, he repeats, so far as the army is concerned, and we believe such to have been the case. Russia, notwithstanding many recent preparations, began the war with insignificant forces and carried it on under the most unfavourable conditions, weakened by internal disorders in Russia and connected with Russia only by a weak single-track railway. As is well known, in the battles of Liao-Yang, Sakho and Mukden, only a relatively small proportion of the Russian army had fought against the entire land forces of Japan, and, when really all the reinforcements assigned to the Russian army had concentrated in Manchuria, it numbered but one-third of Russia's armed forces. Three hundred thousand men of the Japanese army had been disposed of, and while the whole of northern Manchuria was still in the hands of Russia and Russian territory had not been invaded.

Such was the position of the Russian Army in September 1905—an army of a million men, well organised, seasoned by fighting and supplied with officers who could be thoroughly relied upon. For the first time since the beginning of the war the army was up to its full complement. It had received machine-guns and batteries of howitzers; the transportation of supplies was ensured by field railways, the transportation department had been enlarged, field telegraphs were completed and the sanitary condition of the army was excellent. What was the situation on the side of the Japanese? Her resources were apparently exhausted. Her dead exceeded the strength of the regular army. She had lost particularly heavily in officers. Owing to the doggedness with which they fought, whole regiments and brigades of Japanese were almost completely annihilated. Regulars had left the ranks, being replaced by recruits, hurriedly drilled, who could not develop the same power of resistance and the same enthusiastic dash which had characterised the Japanese in the early stages of the war. The Japanese seemed weary of the war and permitted the Russians to fortify and reinforce themselves without attempting to attack. Many of the prisoners admitted they were tired of the war and overwhelmed by its burden. It was at this juncture that peace came—or, as General Kuropatkin puts it :—"We unexpectedly received the fatal news that an agreement between our representatives and the Japanese had been reached at Portsmouth." Feeling so sure of themselves as the Russians undoubtedly then did, it is easy to understand how keenly disappointed they were not to have been afforded a further opportunity of indicating themselves and that they felt it would be disgraceful to show themselves in Russia without a final victory. "The women will make fun of us," said they, and every man was convinced that in future battles their dogged courage would triumph. Considering these facts, observes the General, with whom we can but sympathise to some extent, "the future historian when summing up the Russo-Japanese war, will dispassionately decide that our land forces in the war, although they suffered defeats in the first campaign, yet had attained to such strength at last that victory might be regarded as assured to us." The opinion is largely shared by impartial military critics, but as it happened in this case right, not might, triumphed.

But General Kuropatkin would have us know that Russia has benefited by her experience, that she came out of the conflict, chastened but resolute, determined yet to achieve that on which she has set her heart. Expansion is necessary to her existence. That expansion cannot be in the west, and he holds that such an understanding will hereafter be arrived at with the European Powers that Russia will be given an opportunity "in the case of a fresh attack" on her in the East, to use all her armed forces in a fight with Japan or with Japan and China. The idea of an attack on Russia is amusing, but she prefers to consider Japan took an unfair advantage at the outset of the war, and may do so again. We do not believe it, but it pleases General Kuropatkin to put it in that way and to speculate as to what course Russia would adopt by way of defending herself in the event of Japanese or Chinese aggression. In a very short time, he says, Japan and China will be in a position to throw into Manchuria an army of more than a million and a half armed men. These forces, if directed against Russia, may set themselves the task of wresting from her a considerable part of Siberia and reducing her to the rank of a second-class Power. The danger that threatens Russia from the Far East has now become so obvious that all classes of the Russian population ought to prepare themselves with the full consciousness of what they are doing, to rise up as one man in defence of the integrity and greatness of their native land, "in case of a new attack upon Russia on the part of Japan or China." If Russia waits for that attack before taking up arms, there will be peace for many long years in the Far East, so far as she is concerned. But if the result of the late war brings home to Russia's population the necessity of a reconstructed national life she need not regret the thrashing she received from the Japanese and need not mind the bellicose writing of disappointed generals. We are glad to find General Kuropatkin declare that Russia has come out of the trial renewed and refreshed, summoned by her monarch to a new life. "Though crushed and sick in soul over our reverses and heavy losses," he writes pathetically, "we will not be humbled. Through them Russian might is being renewed, from them, Russian strength will be developed and will grow." We trust his prophecy may be fulfilled and we wish our neighbour all the success she may deserve.

THE KAISER'S BIRTHDAY. TO-DAY the German Emperor completes his fiftieth year and will soon be twenty-one years a ruler of Germany. With the exception of the venerable Emperor of Austria and the Sultan he has been ruler for the longest period of any reigning European monarch. His fiftieth year has been in many respects the most critical year of his life as Emperor, and it would be well if the lessons it has taught him would be pondered over carefully during the years that are to come. If the past years of his life, and especially the last year, have brought him the philosophic mind he may well make some radical changes in his ideals and policy. Whether he can make such changes even if he wills it, remains to be seen. But it is pretty certain that his future depends to a great extent on that; for it is unlikely his people in their present settled mood would condone any repetition of his former mistakes. Those mistakes are not, as would appear to superficial observers, the results of mere caprice. They originated in his ideals: they were but the methods whereby he attempts to carry them out. The mistake is not in the method but in the ideals which he has conceived. His great force of character and strong will tends to his clinging obstinately to these ideals, which he imbibed in the impressionable years of his boyhood and early youth, and which were also instilled in him by his training and surroundings. There is therefore not much hope that he will change what has been most dear to him for half a century. He is impulsive, no doubt, but there is always method in this impulsiveness; in fact his very impulsiveness is often-times used as a means for the fixed end he has proposed for himself. Kaiser William II. is by temperament and training an autocrat of the most exaggerated type. From a lineal descendant of Frederick the Great, born when his Hohenzollern family was on the high road to Imperial supremacy over all Germany, which was achieved when he was only eleven, at which age he saw his grandfather crowned Emperor of an United Germany at Versailles, in those very halls of the proud Bourbons who had so often thwarted his ancestors, nothing else was to be expected. At Versailles he saw the ideal of his great ancestor Frederick the Great realised, and the means by which it was realised he also soon learnt. The three wars,—with Denmark in 1864, with Austria in 1866 and the final one with France in 1870,—whereby Prussia attained her ambition, were all fought and won in his boyhood; and most of the Generals and Marshalls who had distinguished themselves in them were his instructors when he was introduced at the early of age of eleven into the army.

For the army he came to have a passionate love and liking. He soon saw that Germany had achieved her proud and enviable position in Europe on account of her splendid army. His ideals therefore, it is no wonder, soon became autocratic and military, when we look to the fact that Bismarck and Moltke were the chosen instructors of his youth. His very first act on ascending the throne was to issue an address to his army and not to his people, who were remembered only three days later in another address much more tamely worded. "My confidence," he emphatically declared, "is placed in the Army. The soldier and the Army, not parliamentary majorities, have welded together the German Empire." He thus early proclaimed his contempt for parliamentary majorities and the palaver of legislatures. And his entire reign of twenty-one years so far is one prolonged commentary on this text But unfortunately for the full realisation of this ideal of military autocracy, nothing has been so marked in the history of progress or what the Emperor would doubtless call retrogression in Germany during his long reign, than the steady growth of these, to him hateful, parliamentary majorities. His fixed belief engendered in him by his family traditions and training, and which according to his reading is the one lesson of the past history of Germany and Prussia, is that by military autocracy alone can the inheritance of his grandfather and of Frederic be kept and increased. From his point of view he is right. But the German people have come to think that a policy of military autocracy, however outwardly brilliant and prestige-increasing for their Empire, is gradually enslaving them and proving ruinous to their well-being. The Germans are likely to grow in this frame of mind in coming years. Thus the Kaiser and his subjects are more and more likely in future to be at cross purposes. Parliamentary majorities will grow more powerful, and to that extent the autocratic power of the Kaiser is bound to contract. The Kaiser has therefore the hard problem before him of adjusting himself to the changed circumstances of his position as the ruler no longer of willing slaves but of thinking men. Will he solve this problem at this somewhat late stage of his life and conform his ideals to the position in which he finds himself? He will require particular aid from that Providence in which he has a firm belief as being always on his side and that of his family and Empire, to enable him to do this and turn over, as it were, a new leaf in his book, or rather close the old volume altogether and begin with a new one during the half-century upon which he enters to-day.

THE MAHOMEDAN DEPUTATION. AN important deputation headed by Mr. Amir Ali waits upon Lord Morley to-day to press upon the consideration of the Secretary of State for India the claims of the Mahomedans with reference to the reform proposals. The Mahomedan case has been extensively pleaded in London, and it has been suggested, probably not without reason, that His Majesty the King-Emperor has specially interested himself in the matter and has used his influence with Lord Morley to revise the scheme in such a way as to provide more liberally for the representation of Moslem interests. Whether the Secretary of State's recent audience with His Majesty has directly resulted in a reconsideration of the original scheme it is impossible to say, but it is ascertained that with this end in view the Viceroy and Lord Morley have been in almost constant communication. Mr. Amir Ali has already explained in the public Press the grounds upon which Mahomedans object to the proposals in their present form. They are far from satisfied that under the electoral college system the representation of their community will be adequate and substantial. That system at the most guarantees proportionate representation, but in the absence of a separate Moslem register it by no means guarantees that the Mahomedan members would be the representatives of a genuine Mahomedan electorate and would not rather owe their election to a Hindu vote, which would retain such members as are so elected in the Hindu and not in the Mahomedan interest. Too much, we think, may be made of this objection; but it exists and, unless it is mollified, it may become an obsession difficult to disturb and calculated to impair the Mahomedan belief in the Government's impartiality in its legislative treatment of the two races. After all, a satisfactory adjustment does not seem to present any insuperable difficulty, and it is quite probable that before Mr. Amir Ali and other representatives of the Moslem League penetrate the fastnesses of the India Office the main heads of a more agreeable arrangement will have been arrived at. The electoral college principle was Lord Morley's, not the Viceroy's suggestion. But he made no attempt to make it dogmatic, inevitable or irrevocable. The proposals have been so cordially received everywhere in this country that it would be absurd to despair of making them even more acceptable. It is a proverbially difficult matter to please everybody, but there is an almost overwhelming chance that before the finishing touches are given to the historic document embodying the Indian reforms all races and classes and sections will have satisfied themselves that they are receiving equal justice and fair play.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES. THE dispute over the Newfoundland Fisheries drags wearily along and we shall not be surprised to hear that Sir Robert Bond has raised another *impasse*. Much quiet work must have been done that a settlement should have been reached as to the terms of reference to the Hague, but it is doubtful whether any decision can be arrived at which will give satisfaction to all parties. In the first place the *modus vivendi* of 1906 was little short of a disgrace, a deliberate throwing over of a colony, and this fact has rankled in the breasts of those who, living near the American frontier, have watched the attempt of the United States to sweep Canada into its net by the simple process of colonization. The case of Newfoundland, however, is more definite. Under the treaty of 1818 the Americans had the right to take herring as well as every other fish on the west coast of Newfoundland. Formerly they contented themselves with the use of gill nets but when the local Legislature decided to forbid local fishermen joining the foreign ships, the demand was made by America that they should use purse seines. The *modus vivendi*, eventually arrived at, allowed this and suspended the prohibitory labour law, thus leaving Newfoundland at the mercy of America. In return, America undertook only to pay light dues, report at the Customs Houses and to refrain from fishing on Sundays. The unsatisfactory part is that at the time referred to the Imperial Government gave the strongest support to Newfoundland's claims until within a few weeks of the end and then entirely changed its policy. The colony has undoubtedly suffered and Sir Robert Bond will have the strongest sympathy in his opposition to allowing the whole matter to get out of his hands when the lack of Imperial support is so patent.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

SPRINT RUNNING.

The Turf.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

ALL who are interested in sprint running have had plenty to claim their attention of late. The Big Sprint at Powderhall has shown that betting over the handicap is not what it used to be and it is now difficult to back a man for hundreds, though many thousands were netted over a win in the past. The proprietors know this and it is quite likely we shall see a big increase in the value of the prize money in future years, which will undoubtedly tempt more runners to train and "go" for the prize money alone. It will be all the better for sport when this is so, and it will be well when the athletes recognise this. The recent racing at Edinburgh has not led to the discovery of a really good runner and one is forced to concede that the class is very poor, the winner taking 12 4-5secs. to run 115 yards. We have lean times in the amateur world, but it would indeed be surprising if the biggest amateur handicaps of the year went to a man who could not run 100 yards in 11secs.

FRENCH V. ENGLISH.

The news that the Cercle de Sport de France wish to arrange a series of races at 100 and 440 and 1,800 yards between French and English professional runners is interesting. The Frenchmen suggest teams of six or eight aside and that the races be run in London at Easter. In Growcots and Day we have men who, at their best, can get close to 10secs. and 49secs. for the 100 and 440 yards respectively, while the Army Champion Heaver is good for 4mins. 28secs. for the mile. If these three could be depended on, we ought certainly to stand a big chance against the pick of France.

LONGBOAT'S ABILITY.

Longboat's second victory over Dorando Pietri show that the Canadian-Indian will prove a hard nut for Shrubb. To run 15 miles in 1 hour 26mins. 34 2-5secs., as he did at Buffalo, and this in a 25-miles race, is good going—particularly as the track was 10 laps to the mile. Longboat appears to have discovered how to beat Dorando, though one must not forget that the Italian has undertaken a lot of work in the short time he has been in America.

WHAT ABOUT SHRUBB.

Many people in England were rather surprised to learn that Shrubb had agreed to meet Longboat over the full Marathon distance, 26 miles 385 yards, at Madison Square Gardens, New York, on January 26. As the principals are to receive 25 per cent. of the "gate", however,—and which ought to reach 16,000 dollars (£3,600), judged by the Dorando-Longboat receipts—it is not to be wondered at. Shrubb ought to handle £900 as his share; which will make up for a defeat should he go down, and presumably Longboat will give him a return match at a shorter distance. Shrubb was beaten by F. Appleby and A. Aldridge in a 15 miles scratch race at Manchester in 1902, and a little later in the season Appleby again defeated him. In the latter race Shrubb ran with better judgment than usual and hung on to Appleby until 350 yards from home, the winner setting up the world's record of 1 hour 29mins. 4 3-5secs. Shrubb undoubtedly improved after that and at Glasgow in November of 1904 ran 10 miles in 50mins. 40 3-5 secs. and continued on for the hour, when his distance was 11 miles 1137 yards. Now the little ex-carpenter's lad is probably more fitted to run 20 miles now than in his amateur days, so he may surprise many people. It is certainly a fact, however, that on his past running he is better at ten than fifteen miles.

JUDGMENT.

The result of the match on the 26th will largely depend on the judgment shown. Should Shrubb go off at a big pace—as he often does—and the Indian try to hang on, the latter will probably be run to a standstill inside 4 or 5 miles and before he can recover, Shrubb will gain a winning lead. Longboat's chance will be to run to schedule for 15 miles—say 1 hour 26mins—and then think about winning his race. It ought to prove a very interesting match and we shall await the result in London with great interest, though the writer fancies Longboat.

THE FUTURE.

We can certainly look forward to some very interesting events in the pedestrian world. H. St. Yves, winner of the Scottish Marathon race and H. Siret, winner of the "Evening News" race, are to try conclusions in France shortly. This ought to be a wonderful race, for St. Yves is said to have twice beaten his countryman's time over the Windsor to Stadium Marathon course. Besides this, an attempt is to be made to revive six days' racing and it ought to prove successful.

WALKER'S SPRINTING.

It is not surprising to Home sportsmen to learn that R. E. Walker's 10 2-5 secs. for 100 metres (109 yards) at Johannesburg was due to his having beaten the pistol. His subsequent performance of 12 3-5 secs. (twice) for 120 yards is a different matter, for his English form is quite as good as his latest record. Should Walker visit the United States and Canada next September, he is quite likely to put up some remarkable records there. The tracks are certainly better than the best in England and the atmosphere during the Fall is usually splendid for athletics. Walker may also be counted on to improve, seeing he is so young, and always providing he does not overdo it by two severe a course of training.

BOXING.

The next big glove fight between heavy-weights will bring two coloured men into opposition and as the winner will no doubt be eager to take on the "top dog" in the Johnson v. Langford contest, the result is awaited with interest. The cracks in question are McVea and J. Jeannette and the conditions 20 rounds for a purse of £1,000 at Paris on February 6th. Both men have met Johnson, the latter having twice gained decisions over McVea in full 20 rounds contest and knocked him out in the 20th round of another match. Jeannette has met Johnson no fewer than seven times, winning one on a foul in the second round and drawing five times, in bouts varying from three to ten rounds, while he lost to the present champion in another contest of 15 rounds. All this goes to show that both McVea and Jeannette are good men and the winner will certainly aspire to championship honours.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

The oft heard query, "Was John L. Sullivan ever the champion of the world?" frequently crops up and will never be answered to the satisfaction of all. When Sullivan beat Kilrain at Richburg in 1889 (after 75 rounds) the articles of agreement stated that the fight was for the championship of the world. Thus, at first glance, Sullivan would appear to have claims. On the other hand, many authorities deny that Sullivan and Kilrain had any right or claim to fight for the World's Championship, considering the latter had fought a draw with Jem Smith in France in 1887, while Sullivan had the worst of the draw with C. Mitchell in their contest of 39 rounds—lasting 3 hours 11mins.—at Chantilly in 1888. Considering these facts, it is difficult to see how Sullivan can be credited with having gained a greater honour than the American Championship, though there can be little doubt he was actually the greatest glove fighter in the world during his prime.

WRESTLERS.

Hackenschmidt has been announcing that, in spite of what has happened, his next match will be with Frank Gotch. Few English sportsmen take any stock in this, nor does Gotch himself appear to consider a match with the Russian likely. On the contrary he contemplates returning to America at the end of his present engagements. He has been offered a match with Yussiff Mahmout at Chicago and as the inducement is a purse of £3,000, he will no doubt take on the Armenian. The latter is under the guidance of Antorio Pierri—who had Madrill—and he thinks well of his protege, who has already beaten some good men in the States, including Jenkins and Rogers.

FOOTBALL.

The news that the Australian Rugby footballers propose paying America a visit will be heard with interest by over-seas sportsmen. They will probably sail by the Arabic from Liverpool on January 22nd and three matches will likely be played at San Francisco and one at Victoria, British Columbia. The appearance of the Australians on the other side of the Atlantic ought to give a fillip to the Rugby code and there is plaintiff of room for it in America.

The match between England and Australia at Blackheath to-morrow is likely to be a fine one, and should the home side come out on top, it may mean much for English football. An attempt has been made to select a set of forwards who excel at foot work, the one thing which tells best against Colonial teams as the writer has so often pointed out. If our side does well, it will no doubt be given a chance against Wales. Apropos of Wales, R. A. Gibbs of Cardiff broke his arm in the match against Penarth last Saturday and as W. J. Trew is also "crocked," the Principality will be greatly handicapped this season.

FINE DRIBBLERS.

An object lesson as to the value of footwork was given Londoners by the Feltsman-Lorettonians early in the week. These past and present schoolboys from Scotland well beat Blackheath, (13 points to 3), and drew (4—4) against Richmond and this entirely through brilliant forwards. It is certainly remarkable that the old-fashioned Rugby, as played by England 25 years ago, and still to a great extent by Scotland, is coming into vogue again. The Inter-Varsity match was a case of good forwards and good backs and the former ought to have won. Of course it is well to have both departments strong, but of late years footwork has been much neglected.

"SOCCER."

Some so-called sportsmen are very prone to make capital out of the fact that the Football Association is a limited liability company. They usually forget to mention that the shares are only one shilling each (not even called up), that no one can hold more than one and that no dividend is paid. The F. A. is not run for profit, in spite of what some people may say. These sportsmen (?) should now take note of the fact that Scotland's great amateur club, Queen's Park, has just been incorporated into a limited liability company.

The position of the leaders in the various Leagues has not undergone any material change since writing last. The victory of Celtic over Glasgow Rangers on the latter's ground, by 3 goals to 1, was a big step towards final championship honours, though it was a bit discounted by Celtic's reverse (3—1) on visiting Kilmarnock. Everton's big win (5—2) on entertaining Bristol City, coupled with the surprising defeat (2—0) of Manchester United when at home to Preston North End, was the chief top after Saturday's First League games. West Bromwich Albion's prospects of keeping top place in the Second League were improved by a 7 goals to 0 victory over Grimsby Town, and Northampton top the Southern League table.

THE TURF.

It is only recently that the question of look-out towers for English racecourses was touched on in these notes. That they are badly wanted on our strangely constructed courses (which sometimes hide to the horses being out of the sight of the spectators) is certain. We are now greatly interested in the description of the latest idea from Australia (invented by Mr. J. Brennan) which is a mono-rail gyroscope car to run alongside the course and from which the stewards can watch the race. Old Turfites will no doubt scoff, but it is quite possible. Indeed something of the sort has already been tried in the form of the observatory trains, which are run alongside the Hudson river on the occasion of some of the big rowing races between American college crews.

Many overseas sportsmen will know of the late Erwin Breen, known here as Edwin Couch, who was driven by ill-luck into taking his own life recently. He was a great judge of horseflesh and had many years experience in Australia, New Zealand, India and America before coming here a few years ago. He trained Mercuito for the Guineas, but though the animal had great speed, he did not realise expectations. Couch was very thorough in his work and the way he sent out his charges invariably called forth the praise of all who understood anything about horses.

SPRING HANDICAP ENTRIES.

Sportsmen were glad enough to welcome the entries for the Spring Handicaps, which mark the herald of a new flat race season. The entries for the Lincolnshire Handicap number 56, the largest for several years, but save for Sir Archibald, Procopius and Mercuito, the class is not up to much. Perhaps the Kempton Park Jubilee Handicap looks the most promising of all, for the entries include Perrier, White Eagle, Your Majesty, Llangwin and Galvani of home cracks, while Colin, Ballot and Helmet II. are down to represent America. Colin and Ballot are also nominated for the Gold Cup, while our cracks include Wool Winder, Your Majesty, Galvani, Signorinetta and Llangwin, plenty of material for a great race.

IN GENERAL.

H. W. Stevenson made a fine break of 534 during his match against Diggle this week, while the latter compiled one of 603.

The Surrey County C. C. will give Tom Hayward a special benefit match during 1910.

The "gate" at the Glasgow Rangers and Celtic match amounted to over £1,700.

One of the most admired American sprinters at the Olympic Games was the red-headed R. Clough, of the Irish-American A.C., and the news that he recently ran 70 yards in 7 4/5 secs. came as a surprise.

Polo ought to receive a fillip this season, now that it is assured that an American team will visit England and once more try to regain the cup which was won from them many years ago.

George Standing, who hails from Brighton, has vanquished Peter Latham, the veteran English player, in an exhibition match at the New York Racquets Club recently. Latham, by-the-way, will shortly play Jay Gould, junior, world's amateur champion, a game at Tennis.

It is not improbable that young Arbuthnot, the stroke of the winning trial eight at Cambridge, will stroke the next Light Blue crew, Stuart rowing No. 7.

A race for the one mile roller-skating championship of the world will be held in London shortly.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES QUESTION.

REFERENCE TO THE HAGUE.

Sir R. Bond's Opposition.

DEADLOCK THREATENED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

A telegram from Washington states that the British, American, Canadian and Newfoundland Representatives have completed an Agreement as to terms for reference to the Hague Conference in regard to the Newfoundland Fisheries.

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

The attitude of the Newfoundland Premier, Sir Robert Bond, whose approval is necessary to the Agreement for the submission of the Newfoundland Fisheries dispute to the Hague, threatens to create a deadlock. Sir Robert desires that the American pecuniary claims shall be reserved for the decision of the Newfoundland Court instead of the Hague.

THE ATLANTIC COLLISION.

Horrible Scenes.

PASSENGERS IN NEW YORK.

WONDERFUL WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY WORK.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

The "Florida" has arrived at New York.

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

The "Baltic" received an ovation on her arrival at New York. The wireless telegraphy operators of the "Baltic" and "Republic," who worked for sixty hours, were carried shoulder high through cheering crowds. The safety of the "Republic's" passengers was due o wireless telegraphy. The transfer of the passengers to the "Baltic" was most dangerous wing to a high sea. Women fainted with error.

The steerage passengers on the "Florida" ied to rush the boats, but were beaten back ith fists and hand-spikes.

THE LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE.

Receiver Appointed.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

n the application of the debenture-holders, eceiver has assumed control of the London Paris Exchange Company, and a new pany is being formed to carry on the ness.

PAN AND THE POWERS.

eduction of Armaments.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

telegram from Tokio states that the ter, in reply to a question in the Diet, said apan's relations with the Powers were roved that the proposed reductions in ents were fully warranted.

HE PANAMA CANAL.

Taft Starts his Inspection.

HE SEA-LEVEL' SCHEME.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

Taft, who was recently stated to be Panama in connection with the disreports regarding the Canal, has r Panama, accompanied by a staff of ing experts. The party left in ters. Great interest is taken in the in, owing to the possibility resulting of an to the sea level scheme, involving uelay and expenditure.

D CURZON'S TOUR.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

urzon has left Buluwayo and is rett to the Rand.

THSHOPRIC OF DACCA.

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

Agram from Rome states that the Congan Propaganda has proposed to the Pope point Father Linnsborn as Bishop of D

TEY AND BULGARIA.

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

Advom Constantinople report that no excitemas been aroused by the calling out of ulgarian Reservists. The movement ided as a piece of bluff.

They may possibly visit the North West Ir in April next.

The Seismograph recorded an earthquake, igin of which was something like two thousand miles distant, on Saturday last, at approximately 8-24 a.m.

Thirty lakhs of rupees will probably be assigned the Bengal Government for famine in North Behar.

THE BALKAN QUESTION.

Recent Action at Sofia.

PURELY DEFENSIVE.

THE AUSTRIAN BOYCOTT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

A telegram from Sofia states that Government has informed foreign representatives that the military measures already reported were purely defensive in view of the Turkish demand for rectification of frontier in the direction of East Rumelia. There is a large concentration in border districts.

The Turkish boycott of Austrian goods continues unabated. It is believed that the Boycott Syndicate before suspending operations awaits the signature of the Austro-Turkish protocol.

LORD MORLEY AND MAHOMEDANS.

Deputation to be Received.

THEIR DEMANDS.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

Lord Morley receives on Wednesday a deputation of the Moslem League, headed by Mr. Ameer Ali.

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

The Moslem deputation is both influential and representative. It demands representation by separate electorates at all stages from Rural Boards to Viceregal Council and substantial representation on all Councils, the ratio being determined by considerations of imperial policy and local conditions. Lastly, that both Moslems and Hindus have two representatives on the Imperial Executive Council.

THE TOTTENHAM AFFAIR.

Anarchist Scare.

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

The Tottenham affair threatens to create an Anarchist scare. The papers publish interviews with revolutionaries and detectives. Hundreds of Russian magazine pistols have been distributed among Anarchists, who are spreading to the suburbs, thus rendering police control more difficult than when they are centred in Soho and East End.

THE BALTIC CONFERENCE.

Meeting of British Shipowners

THE SUPPLY OF TONNAGE.

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

An influential meeting of shipowners at Newcastle has decided to submit to the approaching Baltic Conference at Copenhagen a scheme to regulate the supply of tonnage to demand in times of depression laying up ships for two months in the year.

REORGANISING PERSIA.

Shah's Latest Resolve.

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

Reuter telegraphing from Teheran reports that at the instance of Saad-ed-dowlah the Shah has decided to engage a European Treasurer-General to reorganize accounts and supervise the revenue.

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY FIGHT.

Reinforcements Despatched.

THE MEDINA-RAIBIGH PROJECT FAVOURED.

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

In the fighting which occurred on the Hedjaz Railway at Elala forty civil and railway employes were killed.

Reinforcements are leaving Damascus for Elala.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 26.

An "Indian Daily Telegraph's" correspondent states that in regard to the Hedjaz Railway the project to extend the line from Medina to Mecca first and then build a branch from Jeddah to Mecca has been abandoned in favour of extending the Railway from Medina to the seaport of Raibigh simultaneously with the starting of work from Jeddah to Mecca. If this is executed rapidly there is every hope that Indian pilgrims next year will be able to visit the holy places in the Hedjaz without camel aid and they will land at Jeddah and from there go to Mecca for the Haj, then return to Jeddah, proceed by steamboat to Raibigh and thence go straight to Medina by rail. The line from Medina to Raibigh has been surveyed and construction started and material has arrived for the Jeddah-Mecca branch.

THE S. S. "ONIPENTA."

Sinking Rapidly.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 26.

The position of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Onipenta" which is aground off Shalimar Point, is again worse. The vessel is broken amid ships as a result of strain of cargo and she is sinking rapidly into the mud. At noon to-day the vessel's bridge was entirely submerged and it is feared that salving operations will have to be given up by to-morrow.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

"Swarajya" Editor's Appeal.

SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 26.

The Hon'ble Justice Griffin, on Monday last, disposed of the appeal of Ram Hari, editor of the "Swarajya," who had been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Allahabad on three charges, under Section 124A, I. P. C., and sentenced to seven years' transportation.

The Crown was represented by Mr. Wallach, Government Advocate; the accused was not represented but sent up from the jail a long and detailed petition, traversing the judgment of the Sessions Judge.

In delivering the judgment of the Court, his Lordship said, that the appellant Ram Hari, who was a native of Gurudas, in the Punjab, admitted that he was the editor and publisher of the vernacular newspaper known as the "Swarajya," published at Allahabad. He further admitted that he was responsible for the publication of the articles which formed the basis of the charges against him—viz., the article on "Bomb and Boycott," in his issue of the 22nd August, 1908; the article headed "The Tyrant," which appeared in the issue of the 19th September, and the Political Ode, which appeared in the issue of the 26th September, which was purported to have been written by one Sajjad Husain. His Lordship had read the two articles and the ode in question, as well as the statement made by the accused before the Sessions Judge and his petition of appeal to the High Court. Both in the statement and in the petition the accused denied that his intention was to excite disaffection towards government established by law in British India. The sole question, therefore, for decision before the High Court was, whether by these articles and ode, for which he was admittedly responsible, he excited or attempted to excite disaffection towards the Government in India.

A perusal of the articles left no doubt that they were conceived in a tone of malignant hostility to Government. The effect that would be produced on the minds of those who read them would be to make them believe that the Government was an oppressive one, and would excite in them a feeling of virulent hatred to Government. It did not require very much intelligence to see that the object of the articles was to hold up the Government to opprobrium. His Lordship had no doubt about the propriety of the appellant's conviction, but as to the sentence imposed on the appellant, his Lordship had noticed that the appellant's age was given as 19 and under ordinary circumstances, his Lordship would have thought that the youth of the appellant was a sufficient reason for reducing the punishment. There were, however, certain facts which rendered it inadvisable in this case to interfere with the sentence passed. First, the editor of the "Swarajya" had been convicted on two charges under Section 124A in July last, and his appeal was pending in the High Court, when the articles, which were the subject of the prosecution in the present case, were published. The articles for which the appellant was responsible were more virulent than the first series in their hostility towards Government. The appellant, with his eyes open, continued the publication of articles in his paper containing attacks against Government. He has aspired after martyrdom and he had not been disappointed. The articles were published in the months of August and September last, when public opinion was in a disturbed state, and having regard to the effect the articles might have at the time, his Lordship did not think the sentence was too severe. The order of the Court, therefore, was that the appeal should be dismissed and the conviction and sentence passed by the Sessions Judge be affirmed.

SEIZURE OF FIRE ARMS.

Found in a Hindu Temple.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

The Police yesterday raided a Hindu temple at Bhatbagan Ghoosery, where some swords and fire arms were seized.

A BRITISH SOLDIER KILLED.

Run Over by a Train.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

The mangled body of a British soldier was found on the Eastern Bengal State Railway line, a mile from Kanchrapara Station, where appearances pointed to the deceased having been run over by a traim. An enquiry is being held.

MOHURRUM IN CALCUTTA.

300 Natives Bound Over.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

Some 300 Mahomedans and Hindus were to-day produced before Babu K. W. Mitter, Deputy Magistrate, Howrah, and were required to sign bonds of Rs. 50 each to keep the peace during the Mohurrum.

The Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of St. George's Hospital Nursing Association writes to us to state that through the kindness of the management of the America-India Cinematograph Company, an entertainment will be given to-morrow evening at 10 o'clock, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the Funds of the Nursing Association. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance. Seats can be reserved at the America-India Pavilion, next the Municipal Offices.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Next Friday's Agenda.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 26.

At the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council next Friday week the paper on the Currency Bill is likely to be passed and Presidency Towns Insolvency Bill advanced a stage and possibly the Whipping Bill will be taken up.

Mr. Dadabhoy asks questions about the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions and the excise duty on Indian cotton goods.

The Nawab of Dacca may ask questions regarding the enlistment of Kashmir soldiers and the expenditure on various commissions undertaken by the Government of recent years.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

The Estates Land Bill.

PASSED INTO LAW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 26.

The Madras Estates Land Bill as amended was yesterday, after some further discussion, passed into law.

ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY SEQUEL.

Suit against Sir S. R. Moodelliar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 26.

In the suit brought against Rajah Sir S. Ramasawmy Moodelliar by Raja V. Keshen Bahadur, Mr. P. V. Dorasawmy Moodelliar, vakil for the defendant, moved to-day, before Mr. Justice Wallis, for a judge's summons that the cablegrams that had passed between Sir George Arbuthnot and his late partner, P. Macfadyen, might be sent for from the Insolvency Court, and that he might be allowed to inspect and take copies of the same preparatory to applying for the examination of Sir George Arbuthnot on commission in England.

His Lordship passed orders as prayed for.

SIR A. LAWLEY'S TOUR.

Visit to Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 26.

His Excellency the Governor, Lady Lawley, the Misses Lawley and Mr. Lawley, accompanied by Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, Private Secretary, and Captain A. A. Duff, A.-D.-C., left Madras yesterday evening on tour to Ganjam, Vizagapatam and the Godavari Districts, whence the party will proceed to Calcutta to be the guests of the Viceroy.

THE TINNEVELLY RIOTS.

Case Proceeding.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 26.

In the Tinnevelly Riots appeals the hearing of Loganatha Iyer's case was continued to-day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27.

The following arrivals and departures reported at Bombay are notified.—

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Lieutenant G. C. Scott, 1st Royal Irish Regiment, per s.s. "City of London," on 5th November; Lieutenant R. O. Mansergh, Royal Irish Regiment, per s. s. "Trafford" on 18th November; Lieutenant G. A. Chaterton, Royal Irish Regiment, per s. s. "Castalia" on 27th June. Captain T. M. Ransford, 1-6 Gurkhas, per s.s. "Verwerts," on 20th January; Lieutenant H. Kidd, 2nd Royal Burkshire Regiment, per s.s. "Marmora," on 1st January; and Lieutenant-Colonel P. Hehir, I. M. S., per s..s "Salsette," on 22nd January.

Departures.—Captain J.G.B. Alardyce, "P." Battery, R. H. A., per s.s. "Salsette," on 23rd January.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Captain A. C. S. Ellis, 121st Pioneers, per S. S. "Umsinga," on 18th January; Lieutenant G. B. S. Lewis, 37th Dogras, per s.s. "Africa," on 19th January; and Major A. H. T. Rouse, 61st Pioneers, per s.s. "China," on 22nd January.

The death is announced of Major H.G.Benn, late 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry, at the age of forty-five. He became lieutenant in 1886, captain in 1897, and major in 1904.

The death has occurred of Major S.F. Grosvenor, late 84th York and Lancaster Regiment. He was gasetted in 1878, became lieutenant in 1879, captain in 1886, and major in 1897. He served throughout the Egyptian war of 1882, being present at the engagements at El Magfar and Tel-el-Mahuta, the two actions at Kassassin, and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. Major Grosvenor received the medal with clasp for the campaign, and the Khedive's Star.

Lord Kitchener has during the past few days been examined, on commission, regarding cold storage contracts in the Boer war.

To celebrate the advent of the new year a man, one of a party of men and women, at Hendon, Sunderland, fired an old-fashioned pistol. A Mrs. Emily Atkinson complained of a pain, and a doctor discovered she had been shot. Her condition became worse, and her depositions have been taken. The woman's condition is said to be critical. The police regard the affair as purely accidental.

PROFESSOR LEES SMITH'S LECTURE.

The Protective Tariffs.

Professor Lees Smith of the London School of Economics and Political Science delivered his tenth lecture on Business Economics and Higher Commercial Education last evening in the Byramji Jejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution, where a large audience attended, and the lecturer discussed the general question of protective tariffs, Swadeshi and countervailing duties.

The lecturer began by saying that he now came to that part of the subject which they had been waiting so long to hear. He would discuss the general question of protective tariffs in relation to the industries of this land. No one could spend even a few weeks in this country without realising that if India had been given the freedom for a short time it would have used it to raise a high protective tariff. Feelings in favour of protection in this country were extraordinarily unanimous among the educated classes. This could be proved by the statistics and also by the general and even official acceptance of the Swadeshi movement. He would refer to the political meaning of the Swadeshi movement. All that he was going to refer would be evidence in reference to the main economics. One principal thing about Swadeshi was that every one, whether a Moderate or an Extremist or one not at all a politician, recognises the fact that Swadeshi sought to establish by voluntary movement what others had established by State Protection. This country was not in a position by which it possessed its freedom of Swadeshism, by voluntarily refusing to buy things not made in their own country and by buying only those made in this country. The protection of Indian industries, independent of the State, should be established. What then were the arguments by which Swadeshi principle was supported and by which protection was achieved for the industries of India? The arguments adduced in favour of this were identical with those used in the United States, Germany and the Self-Governing Colonies. The arguments adduced by the late Mr. Justice Ranade were similar to those used by the great German economist. His arguments at the present day were identical with those used years ago by the German economist. What the late Mr. Justice Ranade insisted upon was the ruralisation of the population in any large proportion and that in order to diverge the attention of the considerable proportion of the population from the soil to the manufactures and industries some kind of protective system was necessary. Of course he had pointed out that in India some peculiar reasons existed for urging protective tariff for the establishment of manufactures which reasons did not apply to the United States, Germany and the self-governing Colonies. It was only, the lecturer said, by diverged occupations and enabling people to draw their greatest possible resources from industries that the advantage could be derived. The most economical argument to be found in favour of protective tariff mentioned in the text books was the argument that the protective tariff was necessary for an industry which was in its infancy. As soon as protective tariff was raised what must be guarded against was that it did not become a tottering step. The industry to protect which the tariff was raised must develop so as to stand the competition of foreign articles. Because the foreign manufacturer would pay the tariff and yet could compete with the industry if the latter could not soon grow from its infant stage. Protective tariff was only to be levied until the particular industry for which it was levied was in the infant stage, and proceeding on this argument they must come to the conclusion that protective tariffs were only temporary.

After pointing out what particular industries could be protected, the lecturer drew the conclusion that as a rule protective tariff was a danger in a country like India where due encouragement and proper activity were not to be readily found and where, therefore, it stood the chance of being a permanent fixture. The industry to protect which it was livied would not come out of its infancy and the articles on which it was raised would sell dearer. This therefore instead of improving the condition of this labourers would on the contrary render them poorer. He would therefore suggest, as the best course under the circumstances, an excise duty and a bounty to counteract.

The next lecture will be delivered on Thursday next (to-morrow) and the twelfth lecture on Wednesday instead of Tuesday next on account of the Mohurrum holiday. Professor Lees Smith will also deliver one more lecture on Friday next week, as he does not think he can finish his remarks in the next two lectures.

IN DEFENCE OF THE BRITISHER.

May one of your true-blue readers (writes a correspondent) demur a little to what he thinks an excessive manifestation of our healthy British modesty in the leading article on the pronunciation of foreign words in the "Manchester Guardian"? I may be very British, but during my residence in France I tried to judge of things without any prepossessions, and I can honestly assert that the struggles of a Briton with a foreign word or name are infinitely more gallant (not necessarily always more successful) than those of a Frenchman. I have known countless Frenchmen—educated too—pronounce an English name as though it were French without the faintest trace of a recognition that the conventional sounds of English are different. And this splendid callousness, which one might think a direct contradiction of the proverbial French politeness, extends even to the spelling of French names. I remember controversies which raged round the names of persons much, if temporarily, in the public eye, and the newspapers generally had two or three different ways of spelling the names. They stuck to their own versions throughout! Yet the correct spelling must have been easily ascertainable. And then we are charged with shouting when we cannot make ourselves understood in a foreign tongue. No doubt we do. But is it generally known that no less a linguist than George Borrow recommended this? He cannot have supposed that noise made articulation plainer, but probably he did observe that a man who uses the high emphasis of a loud voice does in some way indicate by his tone the nature of his wants.

At Westminster Police Court on January 1, after dealing with a defendant charged with stealing fancy articles from the Army and Navy Stores, Mr. Francis said:—"This would appear to be a good opportunity to say something about a case heard the other day at this Court. More than one stupid, ill-advised person has chosen—I think most impertinently—to write to the papers, and to me personally, suggesting that I was a party to consenting to some woman's name being suppressed in a case that was before me. It is absolutely untrue and libellous. There is no foundation for it. I knew perfectly well who the woman was. I had before me the evidence of a person who had known her for seventeen years, and I was, in my opinion, amply justified in dealing with the case in the way I did; and I decline altogether to be dictated to by any 'two-penny half-penny' paper which suggests that I have done something wrong in the administration of justice. I regard it as impertinence on the part of the newspapers who have made comments on this case."

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Yesterday afternoon the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presided at a meeting of the Improvement Trust Board, and there was a full attendance of the members.

VACANT BUILDING SITES.

The Board passed the following proposition, moved according to previous notice, by Mr. W. D. Sheppard the Municipal Commissioner:—That the chairman be requested to report as to the desirability of letting, on temporary leases, the vacant building sites which are now awaiting disposal on Princess Street, Sandhurst Road and in the Chowpatty and Gamdevi estates.

A PROPOSED FOUNTAIN.

The Board also considered a memorandum by the chairman on Mr. Kursondas Nathu's request for the provision of a site for a proposed fountain in Scheme No. VIII., the Mandvi-Koliwada improvement scheme.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe was against the request being granted.

It was eventually agreed to inform the applicant that the Trustees were unable to accede to his request.

MORTALITY IN THE BOARD'S CHAWLS.

The chairman submitted the statistics of mortality in the Board's chawls for the year ended 31st December 1908. His memorandum on the subject stated that it was remarkable that the original four blocks at Agripada, which were provided with very lavishly paved open space in the centre, shewed a high death-rate (38·33 per thousand) while that for the twelve blocks subsequently erected on improved design, but with much reduced open space, was exceptionally low, being 25·50 for the year and only 21·25 for the six months July to December. These twelve blocks contained 3,140 persons on an average, and the four blocks 1,140 persons. The result for the whole sixteen blocks was 29·18 per 1,000, which was considered very favourable. The Nagpada results were only taken on a very small population of 479 persons, and were therefore liable to large variation, but the figure of 27·14 compared well with the former figure 31·44. The Chundanwady chawls, with 2,340 persons, showed 33·76 per 1,000 for the year—an improvement on 36·41 shown up to the end of March last. There were twelve deaths from plague in these chawls, but for which the figure would have been below 80 per 1,000.

The Panaswady chawls appeared for the first time. Two of the blocks had been occupied for fifteen months, but as rooms in others were completed, the numbers had generally increased. The average population for the first half of the year was 1,033 and for the last half it was 1,726. A large population had therefore come into the chawls during the year from their former slums, and the death-rate was affected in this manner. The ratio per 1,000 in the first half of the year was 60·2. In the second half it came to 34·76, and on the whole year 44·23. The huts in Chowpatty Road showed the satisfactory figure of 24·37 for the year, the ratio for the half year July to December being 17·18 only.

The camp on Paltan Road sheltered people from the pestilential slums of Mandvi-Koliwada. The death-rate when it was first opened was as high as 86 per 1,000. It had now come down to 56·10 for the first complete year—a figure which, it was hoped, would be very generally reduced in the current year. The totals showed 34·34 per 1,000 on a population of 10,658 average, a fairly satisfactory figure for the population consisting entirely of the poorer classes. There were 26 deaths from plague during the year in the Chundanwadi chawls. The system of inducing people as far as possible to entirely turn out their rooms once a week had, it is thought, done a good deal to lessen this scourge, by making it uncomfortable for rats to remain in the rooms.

THE UNPAID LABOURER REPAID ILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your leaderette "Birds, Good and Bad," calls for a few remarks which I beg to offer in all fairness to man's fellow-labourer free of wages. He must be an avaricious agriculturist indeed, who grudges grains to his unsalaried guards, while letting whole sacks-full to be devoured by insects, not to speak of entire fields lying at the mercy of the locusts. Is he for treating friend and foe alike to look on the bird as an adverse force and proscribe him? Take the bandit sparrow, branded with abuse and blasted with curses—a pucka Pindaree—and even he protects more than he pillages. It has been noted that without his valuable services in Hungary, they were on the verge of starvation. He and he alone could wage war against the immense battalions of cockchafers, and a thousand other winged enemies infesting the lowlands. His banishment had to be revoked, and the outlaw recalled in hot haste. The safety of the country lay in this undisciplined but valiant Bashi-bazouk. At the island of Bourbon a price was set on the head of the grackle. He disappeared for legions of locusts to appear, devouring, dessicating, searing with sharp sterility what they could not devour. The same was the case in North America with regard to the starling, the defender of maize. The ravens were warned off at Ronen, and the larvæ multiplied to infinity. They did such capital undermining that an entire prairie was detached as could easily be rolled up like a carpet. Every labour, every call of man to nature, implies intelligence of the natural order. Such is the order and such its law. Life has around it, in it, its enemy, oftenest its guest, the parasite who gnaws and undermines it. Inert, defenceless life—specially vegetable deprived of locomotion would succumb to it without the superior support of this indefatigable enemy of the parasite, the fierce hunter and winged conqueror of the monsters. In the exuberant fecundity of the Torrid Zone, the terrible insects may well consume the overplus vegetation. But what when they pillage the bare necessaries of life from patches of fields watered by the sweat of man's brow? If cold kills them, these foresighted atoms have their posterity insured. In the shape of eggs or larvæ, or even in their own person, living adult armed, these invisible monsters sleep, deep down in the bosom of the earth awaiting their time. See the black miner, the mole at work? Then there's the philosophic rat fattening on barns, till he takes to the fields in harvest time. That is the season for this immense irresistible conscription of of nature to march on to the conquest of man's work echelond in legions following legions and taking their turns. Kill them, crush them by millions they live by thousands of millions. While man exalts he is working them destruction with fire and tools which tell more on the plant, there goes the low and light rustle of the great army of atoms as they invisibly nibble away. How is this universal presence and ubiquity to be met with by man without the birds with their celerity of eye and motion? He fancies in his importance that the less others can be, the more he makes them cease, the more will he himself be. Or whence the lust of killing to which the beasts of the field, and the fowls of the air fall a victim? How the barbarian sleeps nearly drugged but not dead in the distinguished and highly civilised visitor from the West who comes out to India to shoot the feathered tribes by the thousands. This brutality does not shock the gentle sex. She smiles herself-complacent tittering approbation of it. Sport is fashionable with her too and she is to be seen sporting her breeches and gaiters as a recognised part of the fashionable woman's toilet. But if there is one truth more certain than another, it is that for everything destroyed in its own nature and independence, there is a corresponding lack created in the destroyers.—Yours &c.

PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.

A GREAT FRENCH NOVELIST.

"All too seldom are we here in this Ultima Thule favoured with a visit from foreigners of any intellectual distinction; especially rare are non-English speaking men of letters among us. This is much to be regretted," writes Mary Butler, in a most informative and interesting article in the "New Ireland Review" for January—a magazine which all should read who desire to keep in touch with Irish thought and activity. "Many of our uneducated classes have in consequence, a vague idea that the whole civilised world is English-speaking. They see no strangers but Britishers and Americans, and they associate with them all that connotes culture or travel, or wider horizons in any sense. And our educated classes suffer by their isolation from the trend of European thought. They lose incalculably by receiving their foreign impressions filtered through English channels instead of at first hand.

"We could gain much by direct contact with the finer intellectual products of contemporary Europe while, on the other hand, Europe would also be the gainer by drinking at the fountain of Irish inspiration. Ireland has at least as much to give Europe as she has to get from her. This isolation of ours shows signs of being broken up ewing to the Gaelic revival. 'L'Irlande reprend sa place en Europe,' wrote a French publicist recently and in the new National University, if it be really distinctively Irish, we may hope for further intercourse between our own men of letters and foreign scholars.

"Meanwhile, it is pleasant to have been able to welcome recently several distinguished foreign scholars to the Irish School of Learning and the Gaelic Training Colleges. Perhaps the most interesting of all the foreign litterateurs who have lately visited our shores was Rene Bazin, a man equally remarkable as a novelist and as a worker in the Catholic cause in France. His stay among us was all too brief, but, fortunately, he met several of our chief workers in the Gaelic and industrial movements, including An Craoibhin, and he promises us a longer visit next year.

"There was something, therefore, peculiarly fitting in the address which this great Catholic Frenchman gave to the Irish Catholic students of University College. Some of the words he addressed to them recall those of Pasteur, the celebrated French Catholic scientist who used to say to his students in Paris—'Place before yourselves a high ideal, and never lower that ideal.' Bazin said to the Dublin students—'You are young yet, and your work lies before you. Let it be your ideal to work, not only for yourselves, but for Catholicism, because we Catholics should aim at being at the very summit of literature, art, and science.' And again he said—'Have no fear to be, and that in the face of all men, what you are. Be strong, have character and you will conquer life.'

BAZIN'S OWN STORY.

"Rene Francois Nicholas Marie Bazin, to give him his full name, was born Dec. 26, 1853, at Angers. He was educated first at a Lycee, and then at the little Seminary of Mongazon at Angers. In due time he graduated as a Docteur en droit, and he is now a Professor of Criminal Law in the Catholic University of Angers. In 1886 his first novel, 'Une Tache d'Encre,' was published. This was crowned by the French Academy, and from this time his triumphant career began.

"He is regarded in France as the literary antithesis of Zola, whose talent he equals, while he uses this talent for a different end. He is a member of the French Academy—a distinction to which Zola unsuccessfully aspired. He is also a Knight of the Legion of Honour. A thorough Vendean, Bazin clings to his native soil and all the traditions entwined around it.

"Bazin is a man of the people by descent and predilection. He is a friend of the poor, and visits them constantly as a member of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. But, despite his democratic sympathies, he is none the less the polished gentleman and the man of the world. He has also the saving sense of humour, and there is nothing of the solemn prig about him. He teaches unobtrusively. In his books there is always a deliberate design, but the propagandist is never too visible, the moral never too obviously pointed. His style is too subtle, his art too consummate for that, and his writing reminds us in its fineness and delicacy of landscape-painting. He loves the soil with an understanding affection, and he almost invariably selects rural life as the scene of his stories. Man is part of nature, he maintains, and he excels in depicting the primitive strength of the peasant character. In it he finds a blending of the human and the spiritual.

"'La Terre qui meurt' was published 1889, and 'Le Ble qui leve,' in 1907, while 'L'Isolee,' called in its English translation 'The Nun,' came out within the last year. He has written many other novels, but I select these three for mention as they treat of some of the most pressing French problems of the day.

"'La Terre qui meurt' is a story which in many respects strikingly recalls Irish rural life. The old farmer, passionately attached to the soil which his fore-fathers had tilled for generations, sees in despair his children leave him one by one, swept off by the fatal attractions of the towns, finding country life too dull and monotonous. For Ireland America is the town which drains our countrysides. In France it is usually their own big cities which woo the peasant from the soil. But Bazin makes one of his peasants in 'La Terre qui meurt' go abroad, while two others go to a French city. The youngest girl of the family alone remains faithful to the homestead, and the father in the end consents to her marriage to a landless suitor whom he had formerly rejected, and he installs the young couple in the farm, trusting that they at least will continue the old tradition of the tillers of the soil.

"'Le Ble qui leve' treats of conditions with which we are not so familiar in Ireland. Here it is the religious difficulty which is dealt with. The men who have kept the faith in France and those who have lost it are grouped together in one canvas. Grand seigneurs and peasants, soldiers and workmen are depicted in turn, and the relations of the priests with the people in the country districts of France are shown in a stricking light. Catholic and upholder of tradition as Bazin is, he shows the mistake made by the priests holding aloof from the people.

"Very touching is the story of the young priest in this book, who tries to change the old custom of his predecessors. Fired with zeal he goes on his first mission anxious to work for and with the people, but he finds himself repulsed on all sides, even by the children. The people have been alienated too long, and cannot of a sudden adjust themselves to this friendly attitude of their cure. It is only when he goes to Belgium that the hero of the book, a workman who is the local leader of the unbelievers, gets back his faith owing to being brought into touch across the frontier with priests who are thorough friends of the people."

The Excelsior Cinematograph Company will be devoting the proceeds of one of these shows from 10 to 11-30 p.m. this evening in aid of the earthquake sufferers in the south of Italy.

LIQUOR COMMITTEE.

The Abkari Committee, presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Logan, met again yesterday, at the Customs House, the other members present being the Hon'ble Mr. Procter, Dr. Dadachanji, Dr. Powell and Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad.

Mr. Sheheriar Ardeshir, Poona, examined by the Chairman, said that most of his customers were men who could keep servants whom they sent to buy wine. Ten years ago he paid Rs. 75 as licence fee, which had now increased to Rs. 1,800; but his trade had rather decreased than increased. He increased the prices owing to the high licence fees and his trade consequently declined. All the shopkeepers in Poona sold at about the same price. The consumption of foreign liquor was increasing in Poona. The sale generally had increased, but the sale of superior quality had decreased, because the rich people ordered out their stuff from Bombay. The habit of drinking foreign liquor during the past five or ten years had been increasing among the lower classes who formerly did not drink at all. He had stated that foreign liquor was less deleterious than country liquor, because the latter left a smell in the mouth, had got copper in it and was taken undiluted. The consumption of country liquor was neither increasing nor decreasing in Poona.

Rao Bahadur Setalvad: Do the Deccani Brahmins buy liquor at your shop?

Witness: I can give no answer.

Replying to Dr. Dadachanji, witness said that their servants might be taking away liquor for them, but it was impossible to answer that question. They could not know it.

Mr. D. S. Procter, Assistant Inspector of Excise, Poona, examined by the Chairman, said that the total number of foreign liquor sellers in Poona City, Cantonment and Kirkee, was 15. Three of the shops were going to be abolished in the future. He did not consider the number excessive considering the population. The customers were mostly natives, Parsees, Goans and Marathis, both high and low classes, went to the shops. There was only one place in his jurisdiction where he allowed drinking premises. It was with a view to keep down drinking. Foreign liquor drinking on the premises in the mofussil was practically non-existent. The consumption of foreign liquor in his jurisdiction had been decreasing for the last few years.

Continuing, witness said that a large number of people, principally the coolies, and also high class people, were deserting country liquor and going in for foreign liquor. Plague had a great deal to do with it. He had heard that a short time ago a few foreign liquor shops in Poona had been picketted. The fees on foreign liquor shops were not sufficiently high. His suggestion was to abolish tariff duty and to tax the stuff on a sliding scale before it was diluted in Bombay. He thought the complaint made by the previous witness as to the excessive enhancement of fees was unfounded. The fees were increased for the reason that shopkeepers would thereby have to increase the prices of their stuff and the consumption would consequently decrease. He thought cheap foreign liquor was more injurious than country liquor. He produced a bottle of brandy taken by him from a cask at Ahmednagar, which had the usual colour but which, on being stirred, turned quite black. He had heard that cheap foreign liquor left a burning sensation in the throat and generally had very bad after-effects, while country liquor was free from all that. He thought the labels should bear the description of the wine, the name of the Bombay firm, the designation of the wine both in English and in the vernacular of the district in which it was sold. People wanted giddiness, but they did not like a burning sensation in the throat. For instance his servant, who formerly was content with country liquor, indulged in cheap foreign liquor at Christmas time, and after drinking the cheap foreign stuff, came to him complaining of the after-effects of the stuff, and asking if the shopkeeper could not be deprived of his license.

Mr. V. Xavier, Excise Inspector, Poona, said that there should be a warehouse in Bombay for bottling under the supervision of the Excise Department, so that spurious brands would die out. He would have no warehouse in the mofussil.

Further inquiry was adjourned.

PROTRACTED LITIGATION AT HYDERABAD.

Raja Shivlal Motilal's Appeal Dismissed.

FULL BENCH DECREE FOR RS. 40,00,000.

The Full Bench of H. H. Nizam's High Court of Judicature, composed of Nawabs Hakim-ud-Dowla and Zoolcadar Jung, Barristers-at-Law, and Rai Balmukund, heard the appeal of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, one of the leading Sowcars of Hyderabad, against a decree for over Rs.21 lakhs, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, obtained by Nawab Sultan Nawaz Jung, Bahadur, Chief of Mokulla (in Arabia) and a hereditary nobleman of the Hyderabad State which brings the claim with interest to about Rs. 40 lakhs.

Mr. Lincoln, Barrister-at-Law, of the Lucknow Bar, and Mr. DosSantos, Barrister-at-Law, represented the Appellant, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal, and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Barrister-at Law, of the Bombay Bar, represented the Respondent (original Plaintiff), Nawab Sultan Nawaz Jung, Bahadur.

The facts that appear from various Judgments are that formerly there was an old firm in Lad Bazar, [illegible] as Ramrattan Dongersidas, Hyderabad, known [illegible] which, in Samat 1915, entered into partnership with the firm of Shivdat Lachiram, a family firm, of which Shivlal and Motilal were partners, and they continued in partnership until 1281 Hijri, when Dongersidas's firm failed. During the subsistence of the partnership, Plaintiff's father, Nawab Shamsher-ud-Dowla, and his brother, Nawab Barak Jung, among others, on the credit of the firm of Shivdat Lachiram, made advances to that firm, and on the failure of Dongersidas's firm, Motilal, one of the partners of the firm of Shivdat Lachiram, took possession of all the property and assets of that firm. Thereupon, among others, Plaintiff's brother, Nawab Barak Jung, according to the then prevailing practice, put in his claim before the then Prime Minister, Sir Salar Jung I, when Motilal refused to take the customary oath, but offered to pay Rs. 50,000 or Rs.60,000 in satisfaction of the claim, which Nawab Barak Jung refused to accept or any other sum that was less than his full claim. Subsequently, the case went before various Commissions, as well as what is known as the Arab's Court, from which tribunal the case was finally, in 1306H., transferred to the files of H. H. Nizam's High Court of Judicature, with the result that after a series of protracted hearings, the Judge on the Original Side passed a decree in favour of the Plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with principal and interest, and further interest at 6 per cent. until the decree was satisfied, whereupon the Defendant, Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, raised several legal pleas, and the case went before, the Judicial Committee of the State, who decided all the points in favour of the Plaintiff Nawab, and referred the appeal back to the Full Bench to be heard on the merits. The Full Bench have now dismissed the appeal of Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal with costs, and have confirmed the decree of the Original Court.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

Consecration Ceremony.

The ceremony of consecrating the new Church of the Cowley Fathers, St. Peter's, Mazagon, was performed on Monday evening by the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Dr. E. J. Palmer, assisted by the Archdeacon, the Rev. A. Dickens, the Bishop's Chaplain, the Rev. R. Brinton, the Rev. Canon Taylor, the Rev. P. Eykyns, the Rev. D. Hammerton, the Rev. J. Hewett, and the members of the Society of St. John the Evangelist. After the ceremony, the Bishop preached from the text 2 Cor., 17 and 18, "Now the Lord is the Spirit; and where the Spirit of the Lord is there is liberty. But we all with unveiled face reflecting as a mirror the glory of the Lord, are transformed into the same image from glory even as from the Lord the Spirit." His Lordship in the course of his remarks said:—There was a very great lesson to be derived from the fact that that Church was being dedicated to the Apostle St. Peter on the anniversary of the conversion of St. Paul, and he proceeded to contrast the temperaments of St. Peter and St. Paul. The two spirits which those Saints represented—the disciplinarian and the mystic spirits—were still among them claiming for themselves two great bands of Christians both earnest real Christians, but expressing themselves differently in the outward observances of religion. Indeed, one writer had gone so far as to compare the difference between these great Apostles with the difference of temperament, which underlaid the two great parties in the Church, and to say that St. Peter was the first great High Churchman and St. Paul the first great Evangelical. Although it might jar upon their sense of propriety to hear those words used of two Apostles, it was of value in helping them to remember that the two Church parties were not only the work of men's rivalry and animosity, but existed because there was this real difference in temperament between the two sections of the Christian community—a difference of temperament which must be satisfied because God had made it. They were met to dedicate that Church after the old Church which had for so long been associated with the Society of St. John the Evangelist and which represented in a prominent way in the Diocese the temperament he had attributed to St. Peter. But it was most important that from time to time they should allow this system of rule and order and rituals to come under the criticism of the opposite temperament which found expression in the teachings of St. Paul. He thought that the text he had chosen was one of the most characteristic of St. Paul's criticism. They must examine themselves to see whether they valued their rules and ordinances, their order of worship, their particular forms and ceremonies, and see whether they as worshippers would come under the strictures which St. Paul passed upon the Church of Corinth. Why did they honour their rules and observances? If it were for mere tradition's sake, simply because they had been handed down to them, if it were because they used them for their own sake and imagined that they had some value in themselves, he thought they would be open to very plain-speaking on the part of St. Paul. Tradition was well enough for young people because they must begin with the instructions of the Church and St. Paul had recognised that in acknowledging the good there was in the law. But although tradition was all right for young people yet it was not right for adults, who should be brought to understand and to realise the value both of the law and of the liberty, of which St. Paul wrote—to know why they enjoyed those ordinances, to know where they come from, to be able to judge of their merits and to know whether they were justified. They should value their system of ordinances because they themselves realised that they were good, and the true tests of their liberty was that they chose to observe them of their own free will. He hoped and asked that that great congregation and those who, he hoped, would lead its devotions for a long time to come, should from time to time come face to face with the dictum of St. Paul about the danger of rule, law and ordinances, and judge their spiritual progress by them. He trusted that all who worshipped in that Church might be transformed into the same image from glory to glory even as from the Lord the Spirit.

The offertory was on behalf of the Building Fund, on which there is still a debt of Rs. 12,000 which it is hoped will be speedily liquidated.

EDGAR ALLAN POE'S GENIUS.

"If we pass in review the whole body of those who have made a name for themselves in American literature, we shall probably have to say that Henry Wadsworth Longfellow is the most popular. Should we ask which one is the most original, some might select Ralph Waldo Emerson, and not a few would select Walt Whitman; but, taking him all in all, most judges would agree that the palm for originality belongs to Edgar Allan Poe, who was born in Boston just one hundred years ago." So writers Morris Bacheller in "Munsey's Magazine."

"At the time of Poe's birth his mother was filling a theatrical engagement in the New England city. Like most men of genius, Poe resembled his mother, who before her marriage was Miss Elizabeth Arnold. As an actress, she showed those qualities which were afterward far more conspicuous in her son. Like him, she was frail of figure, but she won the hearts of those who saw her by her archness, her romantic grace, and her exceeding sensitiveness.

"This sensitiveness did much to make Edgar Allan Poe the remarkable master of prose and poetry that he afterward became. So susceptible was he to every impression that we might call his nature almost feminine. In the world of imagination this quality stimulated all his powers. In the prosaic external world of fact it made his life unhappy, and is responsible for the tragedy of his premature end. A man of more robust physique and of steadier nerves would have kept his friends, and would have established himself in a settled home; but it is doubtful whether any one save the Poe who really lived could have written 'The Bells' and 'The Raven,' and some of the strangely romantic stories, such as his 'Tales of the Arabesque and Grotesque,' which have made his name immortal in both hemisphers.

"Poe, sensitive almost to the point of neurasthenia stands quite alone, not merely in our literature, but in all literature. His exquisite sense of harmony was able to evoke from our language combinations of words which, a Tennyson said of poetry, keep continually ringing little bells of change.' The ear is ravished, and yet one cannot quite tell why, even after the last analysis has been made. The wonderful haunting power of his finest lines is unequalled, except perhaps in some few parts of Coleridge's dream-poem, 'Kubla Khan,' which is said to have been composed while the author was stupefied by opium.

"It was this extraordinary gift, this wizard-like command of tinkling, silvery words and cadences, which stirred Emerson to impatience and led him to call Poe the 'jingle-man.' But if Emerson did not appreciate it, the world at large has done so; and some of Poe's woven harmonies represent the supreme effort of our language in pure music. He was himself conscious of his gift, and expressed its nature in some words that deserve quotation:

"'It is in music, perhaps, that the soul most nearly attains the great end for which, when inspired by the poetic sentiment, it struggles—the creation of supernal beauty. We are often made to feel, with a shivering delight, that from an earthly harp are stricken notes which cannot have been unfamiliar to the angels.'"

LITTLE SUPERSTITIONS OF GREAT MEN.

Among the portents of the Great Plague noted by Defoe was "running about to fortune-tellers, cunning men, and astrologers," writes Frederick Boyle in the "Pall Mall." Sadly he reports that "this trade grew so open and so generally practised that it became common to have signs and inscriptions set up at the doors: "Here lives the Fortune Teller, and the like." This was two hundred and fifty years ago, in an ignorant age; enlightenment has marched so far and so fast since then that fortune-tellers, clairvoyants, "and the like" crowd the fashionable streets with their advertisements. And nobody worth attention thinks it a portent. At a Bishop's table one may hear fellow-guests proclaim their belief in palmistry—it is classed among the sciences. Learned persons investigate the wonders of clairvoyance. A flourishing Society of Astrologers holds debates and issues "literature." So great has been the progress of knowledge and culture since Defoe's time. It is very encouraging for the future.

Does any one quite escape the snares of superstition? Not all are gross and palpable. There is a multitude of private observances, avowedly superstitious, to some of which most of us are devoted. One need not turn back so far as Bacon or Newton to find examples among the wisest and gravest. A man more absolutely governed by pure reason than Lord Macaulay could not well be found. But in his diary he refers to an after-dinner talk about the feeling which Johnson had—of thinking oneself bound to touch a particular rail or post, and to tread in the middle of a paving-stone. And he adds: "I certainly have this very strongly." Such a fancy is not vulgar nor undignified, like consulting a disreputable woman as an oracle, but is it less unreasonable? In one of his Hibbert lectures, Max Muller said to the students: "Many of you, I suspect, carry a ha'penny with a hole in it for luck. I am not ashamed to own that I have done so myself for many years." The case was cited as an illustration of "survivals" from primeval fetichism; but on his own account Max Muller confessed that when, some times, he had left home without this ha'penny talisman, he felt "very uncomfortable," until his safe return. Charles Dickens refused to lie down unless his bed were placed due north and south. He gave notice of the rule before arriving at a friend's house or an hotel, but a compass was always handy in his baggage to make sure, and the slightest error must be corrected before he would turn in. Little scenes are said to have occurred more than once when the host was stubborn. Miss Justin McCarthy has told how Parnell gravely checked her stirring coffee "the wrong way," and insisted that she should take another cup. A gentleman of Portrush sent Lord Roberts an old horseshoe, when things looked ill in South Africa. Gratefully acknowledging it, the General added that he would keep this horseshoe in company "with one I picked up the day I entered the Orange Free State, and another I found at Paardeburg the day before General Cronje surrendered."

When Macaulay and Max Muller confess such weakness we are not only permitted but compelled suppose that few mortals are exempt. Of those who would laugh, in all sincerity at the charge of superstition, a vast number are scrupulous to perform certain daily exercises in "the right way," as Mr. Parnell stirred his coffee. It may probably be the way approved in the beginning of things by Pithecanthropus erectus, moved by impulses which we laboriously seek to analyse at the present day; but they hold us in subjection still. What proportion of English men and woman are careful to put shoe and stocking on the right foot first, and feel "uncomfortable" more or less, like Max Muller, if by chance they reverse the proceeding? We happen to know that this fancy is as old as Imperial Rome at least, for it is recorded that Augustus once put on his left shoe first, and thereby caused a mutiny of the Pretonians.

No harm comes of these absurdities. Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff was "not a little surprised to learn, some time ago, that a public man occupying one of the highest non-royal positions in Europe, attributes much of the success he has had in life to the possession of a mandrake root." It shows the gentleman's modesty, a creditable trait of character. Professor Mahaffy was shocked to discover that "a woman of good family, educated, the wife of an M.P., had put an amulet on the leg of her child, just bitten by a dog." If the mother had faith she was spared a terrible anxiety, and if the boy shared her confidence the amulet may well have saved his life. After all, in any case it did no mischief. It is stated on the best authority that a deputation of farmers from Northumberland waited on Sir Thomas Lockhart in 1886 to beg a gallon of water in which his famous "Lee Penny" had been dipped, wherewith to dose their sick cattle; from a date unknown such supersitions have been addressed to the representative of the Lockhart family. One is almost sorry to hear that the deputation returned empty-handed. If they had been allowed to carry off a hogshead of the blessed water neither they nor their cattle would have been a penny the worse. And it might have done the "humans" good, at any rate, by cheering them up. The mischief of superstition begins when a person credits another with occult powers and trusts her, or him, accordingly. For the individual who lays himself out for such confidence must be a scoundrel.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S BIG GAME TOUR.

Mr. Roosevelt will commence his year's East African tour early in March. He will, I learn, writes a London correspondent, travel direct from New York to Naples with his son Kermit, Surgeon Major Mearns, and two scientific men. While big game will be their main interest, some time will be devoted to scientific research. They will board a German East African line steamship at Naples, and proceed direct to Mombasa. Mr. R. J. Cuninghame, a well-known East African hunter, and incidentally a conductor of shooting parties, will at Mombasa take Mr. Roosevelt and his friends in charge. Mr. Cuninghame is a Scotsman who has been in Africa since before the Matabele rebellion. He knows the dialects of the East Coast and the near interior, and is particularly expert in Swahili. The whole party will start with the intention of making a year of it. The Uganda Railway will for a time be their base, but Mr. Cuninghame will have to arrange for the 30 blacks per white man necessary for porterage, and the cavalvade will be a large one. During the year they will go through British East Africa and cross Lake Victoria into Uganda, then to Gondokoro on the Nile, and through the Soudan to Egypt. It will be seen that the route roughly follows that of Mr. Churchill last year, and Mr. Roosevelt will doubtless have prepared himself for it by reading Mr. Churchill's book, which, by the way, he will find rather difficult to beat in vividness when he comes to write his own record. Will he, one wonders, be taken by the friendly engineer to the secret swamp on the Nile where Mr. Churchill saw the strange procession of elephants and killed the white rhinoceros that has the long single horn? He will in any case come to England in 1910 to deliver the Romanes Lecture at Oxford.

FAME—AND A MANGLE.

He occupied more than his share of a third-class carriage. He was stout, tobaccoey, loquacious, and earnestly desired controversy. He at first addressed his observations to a meek-looking little man in a billycock hat, who sat opposite, and who replied, in a non-committal manner, "I suppose so," "I darcsay," and so on, finally taking refuge behind a copy of an evening paper.

He then glanced round the carriage in search of a fresh victim. A stout woman, after replenishing herself mysteriously from a shabby reticule, had subsided into slumber. A bristly person in a big ulster had entrenched himself behind his newspaper; so he turned to me, and I at once saw by the change in his countinance that he knew he had found what he wanted. That is the worst of having a good-natured face. I have heard men of conspicuous rectitude, but cursed with red noses, complain bitterly of the misconstruction habitually placed by strangers upon their character and conduct. I have heard ladies say that the custody of a small child is made an easy and plausible excuse for friendly advances from persons whose acquaintance could not possibly be desired. In a similar spirit I may complain that a countenance which is not obviously hostile to those in its vicinity brings upon its possessor a steady stream of requests, confidences, and communications. But this is a digression.

"The worst of this Government, Sir, in my opinion, is that they're mostly lawyers, which means that they're always talking, and arguing, and considering, and get very little done—not that I ought to speak unkindly of lawyers—I'm Pringle, I am,"

"Oh," said I, "I do not think I have heard of you before."

"Perhaps not, sir," said he, "you not being a lawyer, as I can see from your face—you'll excuse me, sir. I am Pringle, sir—Pringle—People's Home Comforts (Limited) versus Pringle and Others I'm a leading case."

"I do not undertand," said I.

"It's a long story," said he, "but as you want to know I'll tell you." (I protest I had not exhibited any sign capable of such misinterpretation.)

"It was over a mangle that was seized by a sheriff." I thought I saw my opportunity to snub him. "A distress for rent," I said, with a distant air. "No, sir, you're wrong. Not a distress—an execution—by the sheriff. I'll tell you, as I've promised. Why there was an execution doesn't much matter. It was put in by a firm in Southampton-row, of whom I had bought a piano, payable by instalments." "I wonder they didn't seize the piano," said I.

"They couldn't" he replied, "times were bad, and I'd had to sell it to pay for my daughter's music lessons. So they took the mangle, and in spite of all the notices they got, they sold it. The reason why I became a leading case was owing to the circumstances connected with that mangle. It had been borrowed by my wife from an aunt of hers. The aunt was paying for it by instalments, but, of course, that was no reason why she should not lend it to us. A friend of mine—a greengrocer—lent the cart, one evening, and brought it round, my wife's aunt being about to close her house for a time. When it came, what with it being a light mangle and the girl heavy handed, and pinching her fingers owing to it shifting about, we fastened it to the floor with some clamps. What made things worse was that my rent, as well as aunt's, was behind at the time, and owing to a mistake, the mangle was included by me in a bill of sale, which it had been convenient to have for a time but which isn't now any concern of you or any one else."

"It was a mangle with a history," said I.

"You're right," he replied, "you would hardly believe how many people put in a claim! It came on in the County Court, and took three days. There were sixteen witnesses, including the wife and myself—also the aunt, who was as nasty and distant as could be, besides untruthful, as all the lawyers agreed. 'Tisn't for me to criticise barristers, I suppose, but the way some of the witnesses were treated was enough to get any one's blood up. I'll say nothing of the insults to me, but the wife was tried and twisted, and made to contradict herself till she had to have smelling-salts and the Judge suggested she should be released and allowed to cry in the passage. Then they went through aunt's mind with a toothcomb—if you'll excuse the vulgar way of putting it, Sir. After which, if you'll believe me they went off into law books and other leading cases which no intelligent man could make head or tail of."

"Well what—I mean, who won?" said I.

"It is difficult for me to explain," replied Mr. Pringle. "The County Court judge seemed worried. He mentioned cases in favour of one side and a lot more in favour of another, and seemed to think that whatever he decided would not please anybody. He took it for granted that there'd be an appeal, and finally gave it in favour of a barrister with whiskers and a loud voice who represented the people, who supplied the mangle to my wife's aunt. Then he said something about costs which I didn't understand, but which seemed to please all the lawyers. You might think that was the end of the dispute, but, as a matter of fact, it was only the beginning. We had it all over again two months after in what they call a Divisional Court, where there were no witnesses, and, to my mind, a good deal less sense talked. Three judges there was: one a big man with tired face and an impatient manner who kept on interrupting. Another was a man with twinkling eyes, who seemed amused at it being about a mangle, and kept making jokes at which everybody laughed. There was an usher that I thought would have to be carried out, his sense of humour was so strong. The third judge was a very small one, who looked as if he had a headache. He hardly opened his mouth, and when he did the big one in the middle spoke to him pretty sharp and gave him to understand that he hadn't grasped the point. A rare to-do they had, and it ended with a complete reversal of form, my landlord coming in first this time, with the bill of sale holder second, and the firm that supplied the mangle pretty well out of the running. A mortgagee of my house that I hadn't ever heard of before did very well and was placed."

"It seems to have been a very spirited litigation," said I.

"It was," replied Mr. Pringle, "and owing to what the judge with the twinkling eyes said, they decided on having another round in the Court of Appeal. This time I was a non-starter, as, owing to circumstances I need not trouble you with, bankruptcy had supervened." Mr. Pringle pronounced these last words with needless emphasis, so that the man in the ulster shifted his position and snorted. Mr. Pringle looked fiercely in his direction. The stout lady in the other corner woke up. "My son's in a bank," said she; "he is a bank porter. He has to wear plumcoloured . . . ." The train roared into the Merstham tunnel, and by the time it emerged the lady, satisfied with this assertion of her social status, had relapsed into slumber.

"I said nothing about banks," continued Mr. Pringle. "I was telling you why I was out of it when they got to the Court of Appeal. They 'did' have a field day of it there. There were extra counsel, and from a glance I had at the briefs, each of them was getting a fee big enough to provide every washerwoman in Dalston with a mangle. You'll have gathered, sir, it was the principles involved that made my case so important, and poor old Pringle was really a sort of legal football being kicked about by the Landlords' Defence League, the Machinery Trades Association, and another body whose name I forget. The arguments were past me, and about the only thing in the Court of Appeal I understood was just before I had to leave the court. It was when the bill of sale man was receiving his quietus. 'Your client has his remedy against the man Pringle,' says one of the judges. 'Pringle my lord, is a man of straw,' replies counsel. Then when I get up and point out that to say a thing like that will injure me in my business, the usher takes me by the shoulder. I won't trouble you with what I said to that usher outside. The result was, as I found from the papers, that my landlord's mortgagee held the trumps, mainly, as far as I could gather, owing to the clamps my wife had put on to hold the mangle to the floor. And long after that I heard that a final battle took place somewhere in the House of Lords, where everybody was laid out except that mortgagee, who, to my mind, had less to do with the mangle than anybody else."

Mr. Pringle leaned back and beamed at me with an air of condescension. "I am in all the law books," he said "whenever it is a question of fixtures or bills of sale or hire purchase, what the lawyers say is, 'Look up Pringle's case.' 'Your name will never be forgotten, Pringle,' said a solicitor's clerk, to me, comforting me after the Court of Appeal; "you are more sure to be handed down than if you had written a book or saved some one from drowning."

"It is gratifying to become famous," said I. "What became of the mangle?"

"Didn't I tell you?" said he. "Of course, we have got it still. My daughter bought it when the sheriff sold it at the start, and very cheap it went under the hammer."

RICH MEN AND OLD MASTERS.

Sir H. von Herkomer's Lament.

Speaking at the Royal Academy of Arts on "Ambition in Art," Sir Hubert von Herkomer said that the condition of the rank and file of artists to-day was most alarming, and he asked them to remember that it was the rank and file of artists who held the balance of a country's art. With immense wealth, with intercommunication made easy, with increase of luxury in home life, why was it that the living artist should be in such a quandary? It was because of the modern gamble in old masters.—(Cheers.) It was the pride of price rather than the love of art that stirred the ambition of most modern picture buyers. The paying of such enormous prices for old masters as had been recorded in recent years might be compared to a duel between two or more rich men, each wanting the same article with a view to notoriety. Antiquarian value was not art value. There could be nothing more illogical than the variation in prices paid at different times for the same picture. Millets "Angelus" might be taken as an instance. It was sold by the artist originally for £40. At, successive sales it had realised £72, £480, £1,520, £6,400, and £22,120, and finally it was acquired by an American "duellist" for £32,000. Some years before the boom in Millet's work a collector refused to buy that picture for £500, yet it had precisely the same artistic value then as when it was sold for £32,000. The artistic value of a picture was fixed when it left the painter's easel. This gambling, he would suggest, should benefit the heirs of the dead artist, or, if there were no heirs or distant relatives, the State by law should apply a percentage of the extravagant price to the purchase of works by living artists. Another cause, no less potent, of the present condition of living artists was the failing interes for art in the people.—(Cheers.)

LITTLE PUBLIC INTEREST IN ART.

The signs were only too marked that the love for or interest in art was on the wane in the public. If they asked the illustrator, the wood engraver, or the painter of subject pictures, one and all would tell them that they were more or less out of work. The illustrator had been superseded by the Kodak, the wood engraver by mechanical reproduction, the subject painter by the sketcher who knocked off fifty sketches in the time which formerly would be given to a single drawing. And the public accepted the change without a murmur. Newspaper proprietors had not been slow to realise this change. The artist cost more than the snapshotter, and therefore as newspapers must be made to pay, the artist must be allowed to join the unemployed. And what of the snapshots? Once perhaps in a thousand times a man or woman in the act of walking, shaking, hands or tumbling of a horse might turn out passably presentable and interesting in a snapshot. But in the other 999 cases the snapshot was little short of a personal libel against which there was no legal redress. Moreover, the snapshotter would penetrate places where the illustrator would feel it derogatory to his sense of propriety to intrude. The snapshotter's excuse was that the camera could make no mistake. That might be, but the snapshotter could and did.—(Laughter.) This indictment was not made against photography or the intelligent user of a camera. He alluded to the snapshot, which practically filled the pages of illustrated papers to-day, to enforce his argument that the public were accepting a very inferior article for the artist's handiwork. It was a pitiful state of things. But there was, he was told, a certain reaction setting in, and that in America. If that was so—and he had no reason to doubt his informant—he could only say "All honour to that country."

"THE DECAY OF THE SHORT STORY."

"In a recent number of the 'Fortnightly Review' there appeared an article on 'The Decay of the Short Story.' Strange as this caption must seem to an American reader," says the editor of "Harper's Magazine" "we to some extent recovered from our surprise when we found that the writer of the article, Mr. Edwin Pugh, had mainly in view the present decadence of the English short story, a situation which he hopefully assumes to be merely temporary.

"He seems to blame the magazines of his country for this sudden falling off, and we confess that we do not find in the best of these—even in 'Blackwood's—' stories at all comparable to those of the last generation. Perhaps if he would read our best American magazines he would take heart again, finding there the most excellent current examples of the work of the greatest living English short story writers. He too hastily, we think, attributes such excellence as English writers have attained in this branch of literature to the fact that they were disciples of Poe. In America the principal writers in this field, rejecting Poe, 'have followed in the footsteps of Bret Harte, who followed in the footsteps of Dickens, who was never quite at his best in the short story.'

"Putting aside this exaggerated estimate of Bret Harte's influence, we cannot even agree with Mr. Pugh's more guarded statement that all the great short-story writers of America, 'with the doubtful exception of such arch-humorists as Mark Twain and Artemus Ward, bear traces of the influence of English authors.' If anything is clearly impressed upon one who follows the course of the American short story, it is the fact of its ever-increasing departure not less from the lines taken by English fiction than from the example set by Poe.

"It was in America that the short prose story, as we understand it, was first developed, a little before the middle of the nineteenth century, when we had very little to show in the field of imaginative literature—a Bryant for Wordsworth, a Cooper for Scott, an Irving before Dickens. Irving's work is hardly to be reckoned in any treatment of the short story it consisted rather of sketches. It is to Poe and Hawthorne that we must look for representative examples.

"Of the two Hawthorne was the more creative, and he meant far more than Poe in the evolution of a distinctively American literature. He was directly subject to the new currents of New England thought and sentiment which reacted against a hitherto oppressively dominant Puritanism, and which at the same time gave us Emerson. The importance of Hawthorne in this contact with the old and the new was due to his appreciation of the rare imaginative values of the old for the purposes of his creative art. No such importance attaches to Poe, who was an eccentric, in this historical respect, without American genesis or succession.

"Hawthorne's fiction was unique; it had no precedent, and we do not regret that its most striking peculiarities have not been perpetuated; but the most modern of our American writers feel a spiritual kinship with his genius which they cannot feel with Poe's. Nevertheless, a cosmopolitan distinction has been conceded to Poe, as to no other American writer of fiction. The English critics confess his leadership in the field of the short story, and the French acclaim it, while even more impressed by his poetry.

"This enthusiastic appreciation of him by the countrymen of Guy de Maupassant is especially significant. Poe was most deliberately a master of the technique of the short story; he for the first time announced its formula; his poetic temperament made his work impressive in tone and atmosphere. The technical mastery and the impressivness won for him especial regard in France, where the insistence was greatest upon academic canons."

ACROSS THE HARBOUR.

Right along the quay-side they lay in scores and hundreds, the little sampans, as thick as mosquitoes on an African swamp. There was one that caught my eye, quite a dot of a thing compared with the Ark, but infinitely more safe at sea. She was about eighteen feet long with a four-foot six beam. For'ard she was decked for five feet, the deck boards polished like a billiard ball. Then came a seven-foot well where the passengers could sit, and behind this another little well for the pilot. There sat the pilot, a thin, bony-chested woman, a little woman with merry oblique eyes and a loose dark blue pyjama suit: barefooted and bareheaded, her black oily hair shining like a raven's wing in the sunlight. To her back was strapped a one-year-old infant, so happy and so good, and with as yet just the suspicion of a pigtail with a tiny red riband tied at the end. An eight-year-old boy sat for'ard with his three-year-old brother holding short pieces of bamboo out over the water, from which dangled the lines and tiny hooks. Suddenly the bamboo gave a jerk, and a silvery-looking sprat came wriggling out of the water into little Wo-kee's left hand. And the youngsters chuckled and laughed and nudged one another.

I called to the pilot. She rose, and shrieked down the quay. Her husband did a hundred-yards' sprint and almost fell off the dock into the water in his excitement to catch his fare. I stepped down into the bobbing sampan and sat in the well. Just at the last moment a haggard old witch of a woman jumped off the quay into the boat. It is difficult to lose your mother-in-low even in Hong Kong. Mr. Wo-kee called to the mother-in-law and pointed to the hatch for'ard, and she of the parchment face scrambled over my legs, crowled through the hole in the little deck, and crouched down in the bow, a sort of Black Hole of Calcutta place. Wo-kee replaced the hatch-cover and sat on it. Sat on his mother-in-law!

Wo-kee pulled at the rope, and the lug sail rattled up to the top of the mast, looking like a bat's wing and as full of holes as a tramp's trousers. The pilot jammed the lid on the steaming rice pot, took a sweep, and paddled hard aft, steering with her left leg. The two little fishermen coiled up their lines and put a long sweep out on the stroke side squatting behind it on the deck. The eight-year-old sat on the outside, gripped the sweep with both hands, shoved one foot against the gunwale, and clung to the sweep with the toes of the other. His three-year old brother, a tiny tot, hung on to the sweep like a monkey, and pulled till his little heart nearly burst. They work them young in China, and no one goes on the parish for relief. The crew began to drone a sea dirge, a weird sort of measure. It sounded like "Work, for the night is coming" in Chinese but in reality was an invocation to the sun-god to shut off a furnance or two and send a bit of good joss in the form of a cool breeze.

Then the sail filled, the boat heeled over, nearly tipping Wo-kee the third into the water. The two boys drew in their long sweep, the little craft ripping through the water at a fine rate. How we missed the shipping Heaven only knows. A destroyer steaming about three times the speed limit missed us by about a foot and Wo-kee wished the grinning lieutenant all sorts of luck in Chinese so tropical that it almost singed the beards off the stokers.

Great junks that carried sail which would have pleased the heart of Noah swept by us in grand array—low for'ard and about twenty stories high aft. The stern view was that of a backyard appearance of a Lambeth lodging-house, with some of the most awful cutthroats imaginable peering out of the tiny windows. Coal barges drifted by, crowded with coolies chattering like shipwrecked monkeys; some squatting around the dececloth, others at the rice bowl working their chop-sticks like dredgers and packing their mouths like pythons at a beanfeast.

Over on the Hong Kong side the Peak rose black and grand right away up until the crest was lost in a dense ebony fog that locked like the sky in Hades after coaling up. Then the dark came, and about the harbour and along the quay and over Kowloon side little lights, red and green and yellow, broke out like new-born stars. Across the water the great cruisers stood out like phantom things, their black hulls punctured with scores of little white lights. Here was a fleet of torpedo craft, innocent black streaks in the moonlight, lying quiet and still on the waters like alligators spotting bait. One, more restless than the rest, whips round and churns up the harbour, out of the harbour mouth, and into the silent night.

Everywhere lights; lights in the sky, lights along the quay, and on the mountain side, and on the ships. Stars and masthead lights blinking and heliographing to one another through billions of miles of space. Here we are across the harbour. All along the quay coolie dockers lie half naked snatching a few brief moments of sleep—their bare chests running with sweat, and their putty faces turned up to the wonderful sky. In a quarter of an hour they will be running up and down the gangways like rats, and slaving away for a few cents to throw on the dice cloth at midnight. And then! Well, then, more work. Work, work, work, until the dawn comes like a bonfire, blood red and blazing, over the red hills of Kowloon.

—Monro Anderson, in the "Pall Mall."

THE NEW PANAMA CANAL SCHEME.

The doubts which many Americans feel about the method of making the Panama Canal are still more strongly felt by engineers in England. Among these there is general approval of a scheme by a clever Frenchman—his paper describing it has been read in London and has won the gold medal of the Royal Society—for a sea-level canal. This scheme would utilise the waters of the great lake for floating up the dredgers; water would, of course, be expressly introduced, whereas the present difficulty is that water ought to be, but cannot be, kept out. It is necessary to understand that the science of dredging has been extraordinarily improved in recent years. A dredger nowadays is not merely a scooper up of mud but also a pulveriser of rock. The dredgers would simply eat their way forwards through the Isthmus, and thanks to the lake, there would be no lack of water at any point to float them onwards. Moreover the dumping of refuse is very much simpler and cheaper when it is water-borne in barges. The present method of working "in the dry" means light railways and much more labour, and the railways are damaged by torrential rains. Mr. Roosevelt believed that the lock canal would be cheaper than a sea-level canal, but the French scheme is estimated to cost only about a third of what the present lock canal will cost.

About forty Leeds "hunger-marchers" passed through Stroud on the way to Gloucester, and a section of the men did not get beyond Stonehouse, where they engaged in arguments in a public-house. The landlord ordered them out, whereupon they became abusive and violent. The assistance of extra police was obtained, and the men were arrested. They were brought before the magistrates, and four of them were sent to prison for fourteen days.

THE FALL OF A CHINESE STATESMAN.

"The new reign in China is not yet two month old, and an indication of its tendencies will naturally be sought in the first considerable act of State which has marked it," says the "Times." "That act must be regarded as somewhat ominous. With a haste which could not even wait for the termination of the period of mourning, Yuan Shih-k'ai, the great Viceroy of Chi-li, has been dismissed from all his offices, as the result of a Manchu cabal."

The Peking correspondent of the "Times" says that last "Saturday Yuan Shih-k'ai was present at the Grand Council meeting and was affably received by the Regent; yet on his return home he was handed the edict which abruptly dismissed him. Naturelly his friends are alarmed at the outlook as they fear further manifestations of vindictiveness, and developments are awaited with considerable anxiety. Several foreign Ministers declare that it will be impossible to consider any project of removing the foreign troops from Peking until the situation is clearer."

Commenting on this news the "Times" says: "His fall must almost certainly have consequences of a very serious order—how serious it is as yet impossible to say. For many years past the rivalry between the Manchus and the Chinese has been growing more pronounced. Our well-informed Peking correspondent hints not obscurely that this event may possibly bring it to a head. Since the 'Boxer outbreak in 1900, Yuan Shih-k'ai has been the representative amongst prominent statesmen of the enlightened and progressive spirit in China. The 'Boxer' movement itself was due to several causes, but it owed its formidable character to the support which it received, furtively at first, and afterwards ostentatiously, from the Manchu party about the Court.

"The Manchus, as the descendants of the old conquering and privileged race, to which the dynasty, it must be remembered, belongs, are almost of necessity the champions of reaction. Since the crushing defeat which China underwent in the war with Japan in 1895, if not from on earlier date, they were conscious that their position was shaken. The encouragement which they gave the Boxer, movement was unquestionably due to the wild hope which they cherished that it would divert the enmity of the Chinese, and particularly that of the intelligent and active Chinese of the South, from themselves to the foreigner.

"Yuan Shih-k'ai was Governor of the province of Shan-tung when the movement was begun. He had sense enough to understand the criminal folly of the scheme, and courage enough to act upon his perception of its inevitable results. He openly disregarded the wishes and even the orders of the Court. He effectually protected the lives and properties of the foreigners, whom the 'Boxers' were encouraged and commanded to plunder, and to exterminate.

"When the Legations in the capital were besieged the fate of all who were within their walls was in his hands. Had he sided with the Manchu chiefs, who had won for the time being the ear of the Empress-Dowager, and who were directing the policy of the Court, or had he even wavered in his opposition to them, the doom of the besieged would have been sealed. With it, we need hardly say, there would also have been sealed the doom of the Manchu Dynasty and of the Chinese Empire in its traditional form. Yuan Shih-k'ai's conduct and counsels saved the Empress-Dowager from proceeding to the extremities which must have wrought her ruin and that of her House and country, and she had the sagacity to appreciate the services he ha[d] rendered her and them.

"From the time when the Court returned to the capital he has stood high in the Imperial favour. He was appointed to numerous offices, includi[ng] those of Viceroy of the metropolitan province of Chi-li, member of the Grand Council, and mem[ber] of the Wai-wu-pu, the reconstructed Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In all of these important posts showed remarkable ability and a strong desire to introduce real reforms. His capacity as an admi[nis]trator was demonstrated by the success with wh[ich] he raised, trained, and paid a considerable body of really serviceable troops, equipped, o[rga]nised, and drilled upon Western models. That [was a] feat which no Chinaman has ever before accom[pli]shed; and the proof which he has given that it [can] be achieved may one day have results important [not] only to China but to mankind.

"Yuan Shih-k'ai insisted strongly in theory [on] the sovereign rights of his country, and pro[tested] against the encroachments upon them by forei[gners,] but in practice he showed a statesm[an's] understanding of the real position of [China] amongst the nations, and of her inabili[ty to] assert her claim to rank amongst them as an [equal] until she has brought her manners and her i[nstitu]tions to the level imposed by modern civili[zation.] In order to raise her to this level he gave a [warm] and vigorous support to the movement in fa[vour of] Western education, which already promises a surprising harvest. For the same reason [he took] the lead in the agitation against opium. [He had] seen the pernicious effects of the opium [habit in] his efforts to create an army, and he had succeeded in suppressing it amongst his [troops.] This, of course, was a powerful argument to the opponents of the famous anti-opium [edict.]

"Like many other ambitious politicia[ns, Yuan] Shih-k'ai had often to surrender his ov[n] judgment in deference to the prejudices [and] interests of those with whom he had to w[ork. He] has not been wholly free from the [failings and] weaknesses of Oriental statesmen, but [our corre]spondent says no more than the truth [when he] affirms that in the eyes of the foreign [representa]tives in Peking the great Viceroy stood for stability, and for progress.

"This is the man whom the Manchu [intrigues have dri]ven with indignity from office. The [edict wh]ich dismisses him speaks for itself. He is [summa]rily bidden to betake himself to his nati[ve place] in order to undergo treatment for 'an affe[ction of] the foot' which has 'unexpectedly' attack[ed him.]"

BE CAREFUL OF DE[TAILS].

Historical novelists should be car[eful about d]etails. The Baroness Orczy in "The Elusi[ve Pimp]ernel" has forgotten that even newspape[r]s with [headlines are of recent] time. "Can you not see the attrac[tive hea]dlines in the 'London Gazette'?" she mak[es one] of her characters say. "The League of th[e Scarlet] Pimpernel unmasked! A gigantic hoax! [Or]igin of the Blakeney millions!" I believe [jour]nalism has reached a high standard of exce[llence] in England." It is hardly necessary to say t[hat hea]dlines—"scare-heads" is the expressive Ame[rican n]ame for them—were unknown in 1793 in [any ne]wspaper, and that of all the "London Gazett[e] [woul]d be the least likely to make use of the[m if] they had existed. For the "London Gazette" is the staidest as well as the oldest periodical in [the coun]try, and in 1793, as in 1909, confines itself [to] announcements issued by authority of the [Gover]nment of the day. It contains, in the ordinary [sense o]f the word, no "news" at all.

A Frontier correspondent [write]s that a regiment of Afghan Regular in[fantry], stationed at Peiwar Kotal, has bee[n tran]sferred to Gardez for misconduct.

BY THE WAY.

GENERAL BOOTH'S SIGHT.

When Mr. Higgens, the principal surgeon who recently operated on General Booth, saw his patient, he said, "Doing splendidly; nothing could be better." That, of course related to the eye and its condition and progress. Nothing has occurred since to hinder that progress. As to the general condition, this also has improved somewhat during the last few days. The general is sleeping better, with the corresponding refreshment and vigour of mind and body. He hopes to be again in the "fighting line" within the present month.

FROM A LOCAL PAPER.

The unpretentious provincial weekly journal is not altogether devoid of humour. A contributor to the "Manchester Guardian," snowbound among the Yorkshire hills the other day, turned to the little local paper for intellectual refreshment. It had a pleasant way of enlivening its accounts of funerals. Thus, it gave a convivial air to a gloomy scene when it stated that "the trustees of——Charity met the corpse just outside the Dusty Miller." And it was pleasing to hear that "the Death and Burial Club had a delightful dance on Tuesday evening." Yet the paper could rise to tragic heights. A stream had overflowed into a village shop, and the correspondent was thrilled to read: "The scene was awfully grand. Pork pies, cigarettes, and boxes of sweets were whirled away by the irresistible torrent."

A ROMANCE OF OLD LONDON.

The Rev. T. T. Norgate's reference, in his lecture under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, to the burial of Theodore, King of Corsica, in St. Anne's Church, Soho, recalls a little-known romance of old London days. After Theodore, who seems to have been a good bit of an adventurer, found Corsica too hot to hold him, he drifted to London, where he soon fell on evil days, and was lodged in the King's Bench Prison for debt. Horace Walpole made a gallant attempt to raise a subscription for the unfortunate monarch; but Theodore's reputation was so bad that only a paltry £50 was forthcoming. When Theodore at last recovered his liberty by registering his Corsican kingdom for the benefit of his creditors, he took a Sedan chair (for which he was unable to pay) to the house of a tailor in Soho, where a few days later he died. As his epitaph records:

Fate poured its lesson on his living head—
Bestowed a kingdom and denied him bread.

HAMMERMAN AND POET.

One of the contributors to "New Songs," an anthology of contemporary verse, published by Chapman and Hall, is a hammerman employed on the Great Western Railway, named Alfred Owen Williams. From a sketch of his life by Mr. Frederick Rockell in the current "Millgate Monthly" we learn that he is the son of a village carpenter, and was born in the little village of South Marston, lying in the rich valley of the White Horse, in the year 1877. At eight years of age he started work on a farm, three years later he left school entirely, and when fourteen obtained a situation as a rivet lad in the railway works at Swindon, four miles distant from his home. From rivet lad he passed to the position of steam-hammer driver, thence to the furnace and forge, and finally became a hammerman.

HIS ATTAINMENTS.

While still in his 'teens Williams learned shorthand and discovered a taste for painting, which for a period he prosecuted in oils. It was not till he was twenty that he turned his thoughts in the direction of poetry. An anthology, "Sweetness and Light," compiled by the late Mr. W. M. Thompson, set his mind in the direction of literature, and he began to study Milton and Shakespeare. Then he joined a correspondence class at Ruskin Hall in English literature, and he determined to learn Latin. It speaks volumes for his perseverance that, notwithstanding his limited leisure, his progress in that language soon enabled him to read the easy authors, and then he boldly struck out into the deeper waters. Afterwards he mastered French and Greek. Much of his study was done before five in the morning, while it was often past midnight before the student's lamp was extinguished. Williams is evidently a man who would have delighted the late author of "Self-Help."

ADVENT ORDINATIONS.

To judge from the returns, just completed, the candidates for Holy Orders at the recent Advent ordinations show both numercial and intellectual improvement. Among the ordinands were two or three Fellows of their Colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, and several assistant masters from the leading public schools. One of the new deacons is Mr. William Temple, a son of the late Primate, who was ordained on his Oxford Fellowship in his father's former Cathedral at Canterbury. Mr. Temple is, like his father, a Liberal both in politics and theology; and, being an excellent platform speaker should prove an acceptable preacher.

"FOR VALOUR."

[In describing a recent sale the "Daily Telegraph" points out that "Just as an 'Ode to the Income-Tax' has never been a subject for the Newdigate, no budding musician has ever used as a motive for a symphony the sale of a Victoria Cross at auction. Yet each is fertile in melancholy inspiration."]

"Arms and the Man"—or is "Alms" the right word?—
Something within me compels me to sing;
But this uncertainty that I've inferred
Hints that my Muse may not say the right thing.
If it be "alms" that inspires me to song
Then on the Income-Tax fain would I dwell;
Or of the warrior, gallant and strong,
If the word's spelt with an "r" for an "l"
But I'm afraid that we often may find
Use for the two of them, sadly combined.

Virtue itself is its fittest reward
(Or so the copy-books used to declare,
And he who chooses to live by the sword
Must of the foes that await him beware.
Perils and dangers he'll cheerfully brave
(What should we keep him for. if he's afraid)?
When he's no use to us, ought he to crave
Help? Is a hero by hunger dismayed?
Surely he has, all his pangs to allay,
A bit of dull bronze, and—a shilling a day!

"Going—won't somebody bid sixpence more?
"Going, then—gone!" And the story it tells
Of the great soul of the soldier who bore
Some unknown friend from the range of the shells.
Soon is forgotten. The man with the gold
Boasts of his purchase—"Some poor devil's Cross"—
And the "poor devil" thinks hunger and cold
Pleasanter far than the sense of his loss!
No! with an "l" far more sweetly it goes.
Songs of the Income-Tax, then, I'll compose.

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PARIS FASHION.

Grey skies and fogs, and now frost and snow, have combined to drive many people south even earlier than usual this season, and the P. L. M. trains have been crowded every day, writes our Paris lady correspondent. Amusing incidents always happen on one's way down to the sunny south, or is it that one's mind is already attuned to smiles in anticipation of sun and flowers and skies of heavenly blue? Anyway, I was intensely amused from my corner in watching the people in the corridor trying to pass one another with hat boxes, bags, and all the impedimenta of modern travellers. Then we started, and a pretty Frenchwoman who was in my carriage began to arrange herself for the night. She took off her becoming hat and wrapped it carefully in a large silk handkerchief. Then she covered her becoming coiffure with an equally becoming capuchon in grey taffetas, so wired as not to disarrange her curls; a light dust-cloak protected her long fur coat, and her dainty boots, with their suede tops, were enveloped in warm-lined over-boots, Thus practically equipped she was prepared to face the long, tedious night of disturbed slumber and emerge in the morning fresh and scarcely ruffled. I really think it is a special gift which allows some women to travel so smartly, and I am sure it is a terrible misfortune which always makes others look dishevelled, no matter how they try to keep neat. When the mornig came, and with it the familiar scenes along the Cote d'Azur all bathed in sunshine, one's thoughts turned at once to the trunks which held a whole new stock of frocks and hats. This stock is necessarily large if one is staying any length of time, for it has to meet necessities of spring, summer, autumn, and winter. Indeed, one may experience a little of all the four seasons in twenty-four hours. This means furs and stout tailor-mades, pretty voiles and cachemires, and the usual number of evening toilettes, fur toques, taffetas, Liberty and straw hats, and a good supply of lawn-embroidered blouses, to say nothing of a thousand little nothings which take up so much room.

TAILOR-MADES.

Among several useful tailor-mades, I saw one which had come from Noel's, that very restrained yet clever artist, who counts among his clientes so many well-known Englishwomen. It is in tweed of the favourite violine colour trimmed with braid of the same shade. The waist-line at the back is slightly raised by the placing of the buttons, and the skirt is long and clinging. Another favourite style for the more habille tailor-gown shows a long skirt in taupe cloth, a long coat with revers of taupe Liberty over a waistcoat of Japanese blue. The buttons should be of cloth with an outline of Liberty, and the waist-line is slightly raised. Cachemire costumes will also be seen when the weather allows, and net the least favourved colour in them will be green. In this material it is inevitable that the coats should be long and the effect of them will be rather of the tunic fashion than of the coat. Buttons are to trim them and a great deal of handsome embroidery in a mixture of colours, or in black. The cream lace cravat is for the moment more popular than the net or lawn one in pure white, and lace ruffles at the wrist give to all women a dainty air which is very charming. Afternoon and evening frocks in voile, mousseline, or Liberty show a great many straight-falling tunics over underskirts of another material and sometimes of another colour. The waists are generally a little raised, but this is not inevitable, and many women in the Casino at Monte Carlo are wearing the low-lined waist-belt rising at the back. There is also the plain-fitting princess gown like the one in our sketch from Cheruit's. This particular gown is in black velvet with trimmings of old lace and embroidery and tulle sleeves. Its charm, of course, lies in its perfect simplicity. The hats worn with afternoon gowns are in many forms and materials. One I saw was in silver "faille" made with a full gathered crown and small turned down brim, round which ran two ribbons, one in green and gold, and the other in black and silver. On the right side rose a fine black aigrette. Another was in taupe tulle all gathered and fluted, with slightly full crown and a brim of about two inches and a half. This had a wreath of glorious pink roses varying in size and shades and a big grey aigrette. Bunches of silver grapes are used on taffetas hats and the old tinsel ribbons are worn on everything.

GORGEOUS COIFFURES.

Evening coiffures are gorgeous, and the festivities at the hotels in Nice brought forth some most appropriate things. One girl, quite young and a brunette, wore a wreath of much-berried holly twisted in her dark hair and coming low behind her ears. Another had a shower of crimson roses behind her left ear, and the prevalence of huge cabochons of pearls is remarkable. For the Casino the evening toques run on the lines of the Empire turbans and Directoire head-dresses in general. These necessitate a certain "sweet disorder" in the arrangement of the hair, for, whatever else the women of the Directoire and First Empire periods might lay claim to, it was never a puritanical neatness in hair-dressing. The long, draped mantle in fine cloth, Liberty, or cachemire is a most useful garment for the South, and many of them are seen on the famous terrace and on the long bare Promenade des Anglais. A green cachemire with bands of gold and green embroidery looked very well; another in green, also trimmed with chinchilla, was most becoming, and there were a good many in taupe and in black with handsome Japanese or Chinese embroideries. A word or two on blouses is essential. There are many very pretty ones in mousseline de soie. One I saw was in grey mousseline, worn with a long grey cloth skirt and coat, topped by a big grey plumed hat. It had long tucked sleeves, ending in a frill of the same material. The front of the blouse itself hung in a sort of bolero embroidered in vieux bleu and grey silk. The neckband was, of course, high and had a ruche of grey mousseline. Another was in nasturtium mousseline embroidered in the same tones of silk. This was worn with a reseda green coat and skirt and a green taffetas hat, round which ran a note of nasturtium velvet. All the lawn blouses show long sleeves and very beautiful hand embroidery. And now for a last word on foot-gear. The sensible flat-heeled, square-toed boot is quite out of the running. Somehow, these narrow skirts, even if not very narrow, demand a particularly smart little boot to make them look right. Patent leather with suede tops, or the finest of light kid in fawn or tan with fairly high heels, are "de rigueur." Evening shoes must match the gown they are worn with, and to wear a first Empire buckle with a Louis XV shoe is to commit a solecism.

"The Phœnix and the Carpet," a children's story by E. Nesbit, is a new issue in Unwin's Colonial Library. The story tells how, for the nursery of four youngsters in Camden Town, a new carpet is bought. Out of the carpet tumbles a mysterious egg with a fiery yoke, and from that the Phœnix, which has lain dormant for two thousand years, is hatched. The carpet has the property of carrying its owners to any spot they wish, and under the guidance of the Phœnix the children are taken for a round of exciting travels.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

A recent utterance of Mr. Frederic Harrison's has excited much attention in certain quarters. "For my part," Mr. Harrison had said, "I have no taste for conundrums, rhymed or unrhymed. I will read no poetry that does not tell me a plain tail in honest words with easy rhythm and pure music." This utterance has been quoted as eminently "sane," and writers using it as a text have expatiated on the vice of obscurity and preached the gospel of what borrowing Landor's adjective, they have called a "diapnanous" poetry; and obscurity it is to be admitted is of itself no virtue in poery and most readers would be heartily glad if all poetry were as plain as "A was an Archer." Nevertheless everyone who takes poetry seriously knows he must lay his account with the fact that in the masters there are passages that do not give up their ultimate meaning at a first careless reading, and that even in our own times there may be a kind of obscurity that may be described as necessary. Men argue, indeed, that nowadays obscurity is unpardonable, that the English language, disciplined for centuries to express men's deepest thoughts and the highest of poetic imagination, is fit now for any task and that if a writer fails to make his meaning clear in it the fault lies at his own door. The argument is specious, but it will be found that, so long as a nation's thinkers continue breaking up new ground and its artists applying new methods, work will be produced which will be relatively obscure. It will be clear to a later generation, but it will puzzle the generation for which it was first produced. There could hardly be a more pellucid writer than Gray, yet obscurity was one of the charges his contemporaries brought against him; and a generation has arisen which forgets that Browning was once the typically obscure writer and misses the point of the witticism by which that poet's transcript from Euripides was described as "a poem to which there is a key in Greek." One moreover, who adopts Mr. Harrison's resolution will shut himself out from a kind of poetry genuine enough, although not of the highest range, which owes its obscurity to another cause; this is poetry of a sort which does not aim at setting forth clear ideas, but simply seeks to charm a reader by its series of rhythms, its beautiful images, and its subtle suggestiveness. It has all the element that pervade poetry everywhere, but does not habitually collect them under the unity of a central idea. The "Blue Closet" of William Morris is an example of this sort at its best; everyone who has read it remembers its haunting opening stanza:

Lady Alice, Lady Louise,
Between the wash of the tumbling seas,
We are ready to sing if so ye please.
So lay your long hands on the keys,
Sing "Laudate, Pueri."

Then one notes the rhythm and characteristic colour-note in these lines:—

Alice the Queen and Louise the Queen,
Two damosels wearing purple and green,
Four lone ladies dwelling here
From day to day and year to year,
And there is none to let us go.

Finally, there is the springing up of the mystical scarlet flower:—

Through the floor shot up a lily red.
With a patch of earth from the land of the dead,
For he was strong in the land of the dead.

All this is evident poetry, but the whole does not make a poem, inasmuch as it sketches a situation which it is impossible to rationalise. How much of the verse of our day is of a similar spirit, although generally inferior in quality—verse whose charmed glooms are haunted by prismatic lights and a weired aerial music. It is well worth knowing, although Mr. Watts-Dunton may have something to say concerning its obscurity in his forthcoming book on "The Inadequacy of Twentieth Century Poetry."

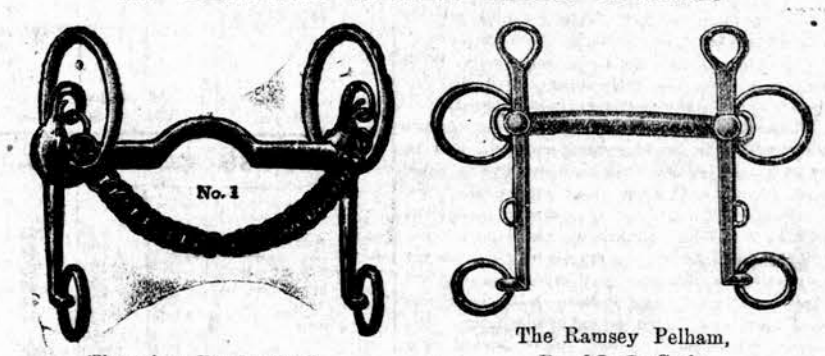
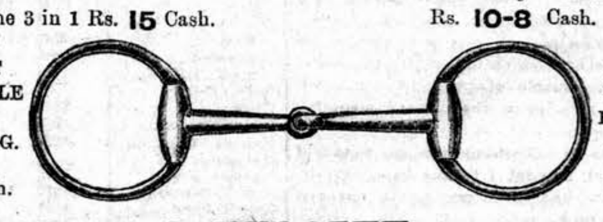
CINEMATOGRAPHIC DRAMA.

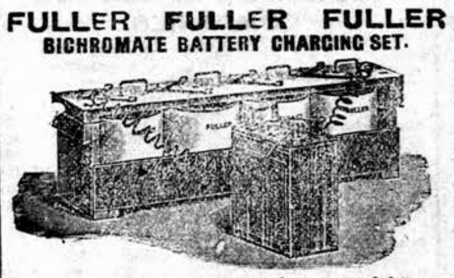
Our friends across the Channel have thrown themselves much more heartily than we have into what is called the "Cinematographic Drama." The author of such a production has obviously a somewhat difficult task set him. He must be playright enough to know the limitations of stage-production, because his work must be acted in order to be photographed; yet his drama must be one without words, or only in such words as may be effectively suggested to the spectator by the gestures and attitudes of the actors. Nevertheless that men of dramatic eminence do not shrink from trying their hands on this kind of thing may be seen from last week's "Illustration," where there is printed a drama, "The Kiss of Judas," by Henri Laveden, with specimens of the films. The rendering departs a little from the traditional story, is conceived in the mediæval spirit, and resembles an excerpt from a Passion Play. A reader is interested to notice that there is one of those "runs" exhibiting the same figure passing through a changing environment which becomes a weariness of the flesh to most people after they have sat out two or three cinematograph entertainments. The runner in this case is Judas, urged by the terrors of his conscience, and the background ought to be that of the Judean hills. It ought to be, but it is not. Instead we have scenery taken from the Forest of Fontainebleau. A footnote to the play assures us, however, that we do not greatly lose by the substitute, for "the wild grandeur of that landscape which we see unfolding and changing during the mad race of the guilty man adds by its severe beauty to what is dramatic in the action." Finally, there is a touch of realism entirely of a French sort, in Judas's end. The tree on which he finds the pendant rope is a real tree, with branches blown and shaken by the wind. Judas heaps together a few stones to bring his neck level with the noose, and at the right moment kicks them away, and when all is over a great raven swoops down upon the head of the corpse, plunges its beak into the skull, and wipes it on the dead man's hair.

ROSSETTI'S "JAN VAN HUNKS."

The "English Review" is able to promise readers of its second issue the hitherto unpublished poem of "Jan Van Hunks," by Rossetti. This poem Mr. Benson, not quite accurately says, was written during Rossetti's last days. As a matter of fact the poet had been acquainted with the story ever since in that serial. "Tales of Chivalry," upon the illustrations of which he used to ply his boyish paint-brush, he had read "Henkerwyssel's Challenge." At the age of eighteen or nineteen he wrote the ballad in question, without, however, quite finishing it; for some four-and-thirty years it lay neglected in his desk, and it was only when the poet was dying by degrees at Birchington-on-Sea that he resumed the poem, completed it, and, giving it its finishing touches, read it in instalments to his circle of friends in the evenings. The plot is grim and fantastic. A Dutchman who smokes infinite tobacco is heartlessly cruel to his own family, and is challenged by the Devil to a smoking duel. Of course he is no match for his antagonist, and not only loses the match, but, dying of over-smoking, is carried off body and soul to hell, where the body is converted by the Evil One into a pipe for his own private use. In this plot Rossetti is said to have added incidents out of his own imagination. Now there is a rich vein of grotesque humour in Rossetti. The action of D'Arcy in "Aylwyn" in writing up in red chalk on Mr. Cudgeon's wall "Kidnapper beware! Jack Ketch is on your track" was perhaps devised to remind us of that. Nevertheless the subject is not such as one would expect to find handled by the poet of the "King's Tragedy" or the "House of Life," and Mr. W. M. Rossetti describes the ballad as a "pleasant piece of unpleasant writing." One can well believe the description, and only a reading of the ballad will show whether Mr. Watts-Dunton has been wise in publishing it at all.

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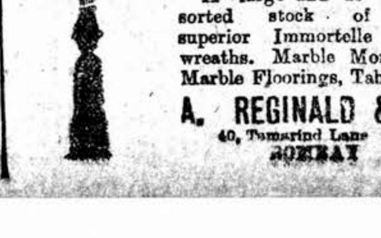
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JAN. 25, 1909.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 26, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols...	83 1/2	1/8	
3 do. Rentes ...	96 1/4		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan	98 1/2	unchgd	
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	62 3/4	unchgd	
*Bar Silver in London	23 15/16	3/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 13/16	3/16	
do. in New York	52	1/2	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·15 1/2	unchgd	
do. do. do. Berlin...	20·50	3/4	
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 3/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3	Since 14th Jan.09.	
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	2 5/8	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/2	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 3/8	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 1/2	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1/2	unchgd	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 13-16d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77 9 1-4 unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver:—Rise caused by Eastern buying.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots	Fair demand.
Futures	...Easier.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester — ...	Steady.
Total Sales	8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 200 "
Imports	17,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 5·34+01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 9/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·12	5·10	5·10	5·09	5·08
—07	—08	—07	—07	—08

June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·08	5·08	5·00	4·95
—08	—07	—07	—07

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	37,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	36,000 "
Exports to Great Britain. ...	10,000 "
Do to Continent	29,000 "

Spot Cotton—9·90—10 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·57—11 | Declined owing to receipts running above expectations and to bear pressure and liquidation.
Do. do. May 9·54—12

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—9 5-8
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·59—09
Do. do. May 9·55—11
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi. C. I. F., 36 3-4 May-June—London—Done—Canal.
Red Karachi C. I. F.—36 1-4 May-June—London Value—Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Firmer.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—2,090,000.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs. 35 1-4—Jan.-Feb.—Value—Firmer.
Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs. 35 3-4 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Firmer.
Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs. 35 3-4 Feb.-Mar.—Sellers—Firmer.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—36 1-2 Jan.-Feb.—Value—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 45 1-2 April-May—H. A. and D.—Nominal—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 42 April-May.—Hamburg—Value—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.
Linseed:—
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 3-8 unchgd.
Sugar:—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 3d.
Months of Shipment—May-August—Value.
Tone of Sugar.—Firm.
Rubber:—
Para Rubber 5s. 1 1-2d. Sellers.
Arrivals:—
"Olympia," "Adalia."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [26TH JANUARY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
2 Cases Sov	1,500	Bahrein ...	National Bank.
Rupees......	3,500		
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,51,368	Sydney ...	C. Khushal.
1 Box Gold Coins	12,825	Aden	

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England...3 per cent.	from 14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent.	" 14th Jan.
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent.	" 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent.	" 12th Jan.

Money:—
Borrowers for two months fixed at 5 per cent. per annum.
Exchange:—
The market opened at 1s. 3 15-16d. T.T. and 1s. 3 31-32d. on demand but the latter rate was only available at one bank who found only a small enquiry. Credits remain scarce and nearly all Banks will take bills at 1s. 4 1-8d. 3 months' sight but these also are scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady, with few bills offering.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	169½
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	130 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	173 1-4

Government Paper:—
The Market has been steady at 94 5-16 ready and 94 3-8 for the settlement at which there are probably small buyers at the close. There was a little business passing during the day and at one time business reported at 94 7-16 for the account. To-day and to-morrow are Bank Holidays in Calcutta, but the Bazaar have been working and their quotations are advised as 94 5-16 ready and 94 1-2 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 94·5	Buyers.
1st Settlement — ...	" 94·6	

Bullion:—
On Monday the price of Bar silver was 3-16 up at 23 15-16 for cash and 23 13-16 for two months' delivery. New York was 1-2 better at 52. Locally the market opened at 61 5-16 ex-duty, and, following the London prices, advanced to 61 5-8 ex-duty at which there are buyers for the account. Forward rates are given below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	61	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	10	0
2nd Settlement	61	11	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—
The conclusion of the January Settlements, and the decline in the Home markets advised in the telegrams to hand this morning, have caused an easier feeling in our market. Prices for forward delivery opened Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lower all round, but buyers were holding back and little business was done. At the close the market is quiet and quotations are as under.

For ready cotton there was a small demand at Colaba this afternoon, and prices were easier.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	234	Mar. 08
Good M. G. Broach ...	228	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	213	Jan. 09.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	204-5	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	195-6	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	195-6	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	185	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	180	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	185	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	185	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	174 1-2	"
Good Westerns	214	May-June.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	228	Apr.-May

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	67,000 "

Future Delivery Prices:—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May
5·13	5·11	5·11	5·10
+01	+01	+01	+01

May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·09	5·09	5·09	4.99	4·95
+01	+01	+0·1	—0·1	—0·2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—
The market is quiet but steady with only a small enquiry.
We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 3 0 B. T.
April-May ... ... " 7 15 3 B. T.
Rapeseed:—
The market is weak and there is little doing.
We quote :—
Brown Delhi, April-May ... Rs. 7 12 0 B. T.
Yellow Gujerat, April-May " 7 15 0 B. T.
Gingellyseed:—
The market is quiet with a small business passing.
We quote :—
Bold White 85 per cent. ... Rs. 47 0 0
Mimbara ... — ... " 48 0 0
Yellow Secunderabad — " 52 0 0
White Khandeish ... ... " 48 0 0
Castorseed:—
Ready Rs. 29 8 0 Apl.-May Rs. 5 14 0 R.T.
Tone—Quiet.
Poppyseed:—
Ready Rs. 9 11 0 B.T. April-May Rs. 9 11 0 R. T.
Tone—Steady.
Cottonseed:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 25 0 0
Tone—Quiet.
Mowraseed:—
Rs. 7 0 0 R. T.
Tone—Firm.
Groundnuts:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 41 0 0
Tone—Steady.
WHEAT—
Apl.-May White Delhi. ... Rs. 5 9 6 R.T.
Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—

Bombay	1,452 1-2 X. D.
India	71 C.D.
Indian Specie Bank	54 1-2 C.D.

Mills:—

Crescent	105
David	417 1-2
Kohinoor	809
Manockji Petit	3,215
Standard	1,320

Presses:—

New Berar	480
New Mofussil	640

Miscellaneous:—

The B. E. S. & T. Co. Ord. ...	118
" " Preference	155
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	342 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,135
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate Co. Shares	17
Treacher & Co	625

Railways:—

Ahmedabad-Dholka	110
Ahmedabad-Prantej	602 1-2
Amritsar-Patti	122
Tapti-Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the week 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	11,571	bales.
Wheat	5,833	cwts.
Linseed	2,126	"
Rapeseed	2 642	"
Gingellyseed	22,735	"
Poppyseed	192	"
Groundnuts	2,462	"
Castorseed	5,242	"
Rice	8,022	"
Myrabollams	5,810	"
Cottonseed	49,533	"
Mowraseed	91	"
Gram	765	"
Joowar	1,489	"
Maise	nil	"

WHILE two women were looking at a shop window in Zurich, one of them, whose hat was fastened by several large hatpins, suddenly turned. One of the pins she was wearing entered the other woman's eye, completely destroying the sight.

The Most Bracing Bath.

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The "Condy's Fluid Bath" invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means.

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CONDY'S, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, ENG.

THE CHINA YARN MARKET.

HONGKONG.

Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit and Co. writing from Honkong on January 8th report on the Yarn Market as follows :—

Our last circular was dated the 24th December, 1908.

The past fortnight has been one of comparative inactivity due to explainable causes. The first of these is the fact of the near approach of China New Year which falls on the 22nd inst. According to custom Chinese dealers do not look upon the eleventh moon of their calendar year as a propitious one for entering into fresh engagements. The period is rather one which finds the natives busy in closing their accounts preparatory to their departure for home districts, or to enjoy their annual recess following the New Year by those whose family ties bind them to the Colony for the time being.

What little business has been effected during the past fortnight has been the result of inter-selling between dealers themselves. Under the influence of a steady exchange, with a sharp recovery at this writing, importers were willing to give way one to two dollars per bale on last mail's quotations. With these concessions a few settlements transpired. The effect of the present business being carried on in second-hands will be to further reduce the already diminished stocks in importers' godowns, and in view of an anticipated improvement in the silver market, prospects of renewed activity in the yarn market are within measureable distance as soon as the China New Year holidays are over.

From Japan the report reaches us that forward sales have been contracted for delivery from January to April to Chinese firms both in Osaka and Shanghai. After the prolonged period of inactivity in the Japanese cotton yarn market, these forward sales amounting to some 21,500 bales, of which 5,500 are reported on Japanese account, may be accepted as an indication of the hopeful outlook which the consuming districts are capable of opening with political and physical conditions in the country assuming their normal aspect.

No. 20s.—Suitable and selected threads were sold at a decline of dol. 1 to dol. 1 1-2 per bale.

No. 16s.—Only one Mill's production changed hands at current rates.

Nos. 12s. and 10s.—Only a few Mill's production found buyers at a decline of dol. 1 to dol. 1 1-2 per bale.

Nos. 8s- and 6s.—Nothing doing.

Market closes quiet.

Sales :—275 bales of No. 10s., 175 bales of No. 12s., 50 bales of No. 16s, and 300 bales of No. 20s; in all about 800 bales.

Arrivals :—Per steamers "Assaye," "Wakamiya Maru" and "Delhi" of about 6,800 bales.

Unsold Stock :—About 23,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock :—About 12,000 bales.

Exchange :—We quote to-day as follows :—

India	T. T.	at Rs.	131 3-4 per cent.
"	Demand	"	132 1-4 "
London	T. T.	" Sh.	1·9 1-16d.=$
"	Demand	" "	1·9 1-8d.=$
Shanghai.........		" Tls.	75 3/8=$100
Silver..........		"	23 13/16d. per oz.

SHANGHAI.

The same firm writes from Shanghai on Jan. 2:—

Owing to a much better feeling prevailing in Bombay, the local Indian yarn market has continued to rule steady. From the very beginning of the period under review there has been a good enquiry for this yarn both from Szechuen and Tientsin and a fairly large turnover has taken place in second-hand holdings. Besides, several large orders have been booked for goods to arrive in February-March on c f.i. basis, mostly for Tientsin. The Tientsin merchants have probably been tempted to enter into these forward transactions by the possibility of a rise in exchange. There has, however, been no improvement in this fortnight's aggregate of the first-hand spot transactions, which comes to the paltry figure of 1,800 bales. This small turnover is mostly due to the firmness of the importers, who are now unwilling to dispose of their holdings at prices ruling a fortnight ago in consequence of the rates stiffening in the Bombay market. It is reported that some 12,000 to 15,000 bales have been recently purchased in Bombay for the China markets and there has been a distinct advance of Rs. 3-4 per bale over previous prices. The Chinese, however, do not wish to operate at any enhanced prices owing to the rising tendency of exchange these few days. It is, however extremely uncertain whether exchange is really on the upward track or the present rise is merely temporary as believed in some quarters. It is believed that the present rise in the value of silver is simply due to the recent free buying of this metal in London on account of some China Banks. Looking to the buying mood of the Chinese and the bulk of business done in the local yarns, the factor of exchange undoubtedly seems to have restricted the business in Indian yarns during this period. No. 20s has again received the largest share of attention both for spot and distant deliveries. Szechuen has again proved the largest buyer of this yarn for spot delivery. No. 12s has been booked in a fairly large quantity for the River Ports. There has been a decided improvement in clearances. The market at the close is very steady.

No. 10s.—About 800 bales have changed hands for the Szechuen and Tientsin.

No. 12s.—Chinkiang was the principal buyer of this count. Kiukiang purchased it in a moderate quantity. Total sales about 600 bales.

No. 16s.—This number was entirely neglected.

No. 20s.—About 400 bales have been disposed of for Szechuen.

Total sales of Indian yarn during the fortnight about................... 1,800 bales.
Arrivals of Indian yarn during the fortnight about........................ 9,910 bales.
Estimated unsold stock about............ 18,000 bales.
Estimated sold but uncleared stock about.. 10,000 bales.

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On India	T.T.	Rs. 171 3/4 per Tls.	100
" Hongkong	"	Tls. 76 1/2 per dol.	100
" London	"	2s. 3 1/2d. per Tl.	1

COL. WILLIAM JOHN ARNOLD BEATSON, who died on Dec. 31 of malaria and heart complications at Marseilles, was the youngest son of the late Surg.-Gen. George Stewart Beatson, C.B., and was born on Aug. 9, 1857. He had two brothers in the Army, and another is Sir George Thomas Beatson, K.C.B. Col. Beatson joined the Royal Art, as a lieutenant in June 1877, and took part in the Afghan campaign of 1880, receiving the medal. He was promoted to captain in 1886, to major in 1895, and to colonel in 1906. In December of the following year he was appointed to the staff at headquarters in India as assistant adjutant-general for Royal Artillery.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,452½
Bank of India.........	100	50	5 "	71
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 " 1½ "	5 181
Specie Bank	100	50	6 "	54½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...........	100	100	14 "	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank......	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25 £25	£12½ £12-10	6 " 6 "	£17½ £16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585
Poona Bank Ld......	100	30	...	35

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	315
Fort..................	475	475	......	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	......	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	127½
Khandeish............	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	......	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	......	260
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	480
New Berar	500	500	40	485
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	35	550
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	500
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	480
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	630 xd Dv. 40
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250		615
Bombay United......	250	250	20	505
Century	100	100	50	337½
Central India.........	500	500	85	1,640
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,135
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	245
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	740
Crescent	100	100	5	105
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,050
David	250	250	20	417½
Ebrahim Pabany......	250	250	10	180
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	650
Empress	500	500	25	330
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	255
Finlay Mills	250	250		267½
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,750
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	35	437½
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton......	500	500	15	125
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	325
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	180
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	775
Kohinoor...............	500	500	25	800
Leopold	100	100	3	58
Luxmidas..............	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton......	1,000	1,000	80	1,500
Madras United	1,000	1,000	135	2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,215
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,100
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	212½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	710
Phœnix	100	100	5	105
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,055
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd4,525
S. Mahratta..........	250	250	20	200
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,330
Sun	250	250	25	150
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,340
Textile................	500	500	30	xd 1,200
The Ebrahim Pabaney Mills				180
The Fazulbhai Mills				265
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.........	1,000	1,000	2	580

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		303
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld...	100	20	½ c-o	14
Back Bay Bath........	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	133
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,000
Bombay Burma Quarter share.............	625	625	82½	xd 2,250
Bombay Burma New Issue..................			300	420
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	155
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	118
Bombay Ice Mfg......	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	910
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	342½ 270
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	370
Delhi Flour............	200	200	16	131
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c.17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co				
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining...............	25	25	Nil	8 annas.
	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd 214
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co......	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co......	100	100	il.	25
Oriental Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	183
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Port Canning Co......	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	492½
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	24
Syndicate..............	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company..............	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited...............	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	15 60 40	... ... 2dis	13½ dis. 55
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 285
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	2nd 33
Treacher and Co......	500	500	yr. 40	625



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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

DELHI.

The New Year began sadly with the death of Mr. Young of the 35th Sikhs, the result of a riding accident. The melancholy event was one of those mysterious occurrences which serve to remind us that in the midst of life we are in death. So simple a matter as the breaking of a girth and many mourn the loss of a friend and comrade. All through the night of the 31st December the news was bad, and the officers of the 35th left the Club where a dance was in progress. Except for the inevitable gloom cast over the proceedings by the intelligence regarding the condition of Mr. Young, the dance was a success.

The prolonged visit of the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Dane is adding greatly to the social attractions of Delhi this winter. Both Sir Louis and Lady Dane have been fulfilling duties with tact and sympathy and winning golden opinions. The Lieutenant-Governor has been entertained by the Municipality at a reception, by the Punjab Chamber of Commerce at a dinner, and by the Hindu and Mahomedan gentry at a garden party. On all these occasions his speeches have been those of the diplomatist, and his auditors have gone on their way rejoicing. Accompanied by Mr. Griffin, General Manager, and Mr. Burn, Traffic Superintendent, His Honour travelled over the whole system of the Electric Tramways Company, and with Mr. Meredith, the Commissioner, and Mr. Humphreys, the Deputy Commissioner, he has inspected Delhi and its environs with critical insight and acute penetration. It is hoped that many of his valuable suggestions will bear fruit, notably that regarding the growth or vegetation near the Law Courts. As Sir Louis pointed out, the sanitary state of the city and station has greatly improved and that awful affliction, a Delhi boil, is now practically unknown, yet much remains to be done. A new post and telegraph office will shortly be begun close to the Mori Gate, a convenient situation and one far healthier for the employees than the present position within the walls. Better Law Courts must wait till the funds at the disposal of the Government have increased.

For the Municipal reception the Town Hall had been tastefully illuminated and decorated under the superintendence of Mr. Burdon, I.C.S., Secretary, and Mr. Salkeild, Engineer to the Board. Stalls on either side of the room formed a miniature exhibition, an epitome of the arts and crafts of the city. Sunder Lal displayed flashing jewels, Kishen Chand beautiful embroideries, and Fakir Chand exquisite specimens of the carvings in ivory. He has lately completed a statuette in ivory of the King-Emperor in royal robes intended as a gift for His Majesty. Both as a likeness and as an illustration of the delicacy and finish to which carvers attain it is a fine model.

The Chamber of Commerce dinner was an enjoyable function. Mr. Currie, the President, struck just the right note in his speech of welcome, and the guest of the evening replied in a happy vein. Serious questions underlay the lightness, but were never allowed to unduly obtrude themselves, and mar the harmony of a festive, though important, occasion. The Punjab Chamber is a young institution, but like an eminent statesman it can plead that youth is a fault time will cure. Beginning three years ago with a membership of twenty-seven, it now has a roll of seventy-two, and bids fair to occupy a high position in the commercial world of modern India. It is fortunate in having such men as Mr. Currie, and Mr. Prentice, C.A., as President and Secretary respectively. As Delhi is now so large a railway centre it was fitting that Mr. Lambert of the G. I. P. Railway should be afforded an opportunity of making a few appropriate remarks. The Hon. Har Kishen Lal, the only Indian dining at the same table as his European confreres, also spoke for a few minutes. The other Indian gentlemen partook of a lighter meal by themselves.

At the party in the Roshanara Gardens the band of the 35th Sikhs enlivened the afternoon. The recital of a poem in Persian, a language familiar to the Lieutenant-Governor, and the performance of a sort of mimic war dance interested the numerous guests, who were exclusively masculine.

Meantime Lady Dane has been attending parties that were exclusively feminine. There was a "purdah" party at St. Stephen's Hospital on the afternoon of the 9th., another at the house of Lala Sultan Singh two days later. For this several European ladies had kindly given assistance, and it was successfully managed. An address from the Hindu Ladies of Delhi was presented to Lady Dane, and was a well-expressed and interesting document. From it one can see that the women of India are awakening to a sense of their disabilities, and are genuinely anxious to improve their social condition. Delhi has a Ladies' Association which meets every Sunday. This is indeed a sign of the times. The hostess was beautifully dressed in a robe of dark green silk richly embroidered with gold and wore strings of valuable pearls. Lady Dane was in grey with a hat to match adorned with long blue plumes, Mrs. Meredith in purple with roses in a hat of the same shade.

Lady Dane has given practical proof of the keen interest she takes in the mental and physical welfare of the women of India by opening the St. Stephen's Zenana Hospital, by performing a similar action on behalf of the Madras-i-Diayan and Female Hospital and by distributing prizes at the Hindu Girls School. The site for the St. Stephen's Hospital was the gift of the Government. For the construction of the building funds were mainly obtained by the sale of the old hospital in the Chandni Chowk to the Bank of Bengal, for a sum of Rs. 75,000. Donations for specific purposes and general contributions to the extent of some ten thousand rupees more have enabled the committee practically to complete the institution, though more money is required for suitable quarters for the nurses. At the opening ceremony a collection was made with this object. Lady Dane was received by the Rev. S. S. Allnutt, Secretary to the S. P. G. and Cambridge Mission, and Miss Muller, M. D., the lady doctor in charge. After a religious service conducted entirely in Urdu, with the exception of one hymn, Lady Dane drew aside a green silk curtain that hung in front of the commemorative marble tablet and declared the Hospital open. Before inspecting the wards she handed a silver salver to Rai Bahadur Babu Mull, presented to him by the Mission authorities for valuable assistance given in supervising the building operations. Among the wards is one named after Miss Hayes, the lady doctor who died just about a year ago, and whose parents and sister were present at the formal inauguration of an institution with which she would been closely connected had she been permitted to continue her self-sacrificing labours on behalf of her Indian sisters. The equipment and appointments of the hospital leave nothing to be desired. Under the efficient charge of Miss Muller the patients will receive all that care and skill, backed by scientific apparatus, can devise for the mitigation of their sufferings.

When going over so splendid a monument to the generous interest taken by Europeans in the women of Hindustan, one could not but feel that the higher claims of poor European and Eurasian women are in risk of neglect. By all means ministers to the wants of all needing help, irrespective of colour or creed, but surely those of one's own blood should be first succoured. How many members of the domiciled English community languish and die for the lack of proper medical aid, and modern surgical appliances. When one contrasts the St. Stephen's Hospital with, for instance, the European Cottage Hospital in Mussoorie, the reproach that lies at the door of Christians who fail to do all they can for their own people in sickness and sorrow, while there is such lavish expenditure for the benefit of the people of this country is heavy.

The Midwifery School and Female Hospital also opened by Lady Dane are distinct from Mission work, and are admirable institutions of their kind, filling a long-felt want. On this occasion the Lieutenant-Governor made a graceful speech on behalf of Lady Dane.

At the Hindu Girls' School Lady Dane was received by Lala Sultan Singh, Secretary to the Managing Committee of the School. She was interested in the specimens of the work of the children and pleased at the satisfactory progress made.

BAREILLY.

Owing to the absence of the greater part of the garrison our cold weather in Bareilly has so far been a quiet one, but it was pleasantly varied on Monday the 11th January, when the wedding took place at St. Stephen's Church of Mr. J. De Butts Cowan, 57th Battery, R.F.A., son of Colonel Cowan, R.E., and Mrs. Cowan of Satis House, Rochester, and Eleanor Maud, fourth daughter of the late William Crowgey Brocklesby of Hyde Park.

The ceremony was fixed for four o'clock, and the bride was escorted up the aisle by her brother-in-law, Lieutenant-Colonel Winter, R. A. M. C., who gave her away. She was attended by four youthful bridesmaids, Miss D. Ewes Allen, Miss Winifred Chapman, Miss Jan Chapman, and Miss Nell Beynon, the two latter acting as train-bearers. They all were Empire frocks of soft white satin with Dutch caps, and the two elder carried long staves, tied with bunches of scarlet geranium and streamers.

The bride, who looked extremely pretty, was arrayed in a lovely gown of tambour lace over accordion pleated chiffon and satin, the long court train of soft satin depending from the shoulders, one corner being turned back with white satin horseshoes holding sprays of ivy and white heather. Her veil was of white tulle, embroidered at the corners with daisies in floss silk, and worn over a tiara of orange blossom and white heather. She wore a pearl necklet, and carried a bouquet of roses and chrysanthemums, the gift of the bridegroom. The latter, with his bestman, Captain Ferguson, R. F. A., was in uniform, as were the other officers present.

The wedding ceremony was performed by the Revd. P. H. Chapman, Chaplain of Bareilly, and the service was choral, Mrs. Chapman presiding at the organ. Tha church was tastefully decorated for the occasion by Major-General and Mrs. Bradshaw, Mrs. Fairbrother, Mrs. and Miss Glanville and Mrs. Beynon, with white roses, cosmos, palms etc., the first part of the service taking place beneath an arch of feathery bamboos. At the conclusion of the cermony the bridal pair passed to their carriage under the crossed swords of officers of the garrison.

The reception afterwards was held by Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Winter at their bungalow, 74, Cantonments, Mrs. Winter receiving her guests on the lawn, where two huge tents had been erected and beautifully arranged and decorated by many friends. She wore a smoke mauve Directoire coat and skirt with a white satin waistcoat embroidered in mauve over a filet lace vest. Her large hat of mauve straw was massed with shaded lilac, with a corday cap of ivory lace underneath the brim. Her necklace and brooch were of beautiful old amethysts, and she carried a bouquet of heliotrope and tea roses.

After the arrival of the guests the usual photographic groups were taken, the bride then cutting the cake with her husband's sword, after which her health was proposed by Colonel W. T. Fairbrother. The toast having been duly honoured the bridegroom returned thanks, and proposed the bridesmaids, which was ably responded to in an amusing speech by the bestman. A large array of handsome presents was on view during the afternoon, many valuable ones being still "en route" from England.

The happy pair drove off later amid showers of rose leaves and silver horseshoe confetti. The bride's going away dress was of Save blue cloth, the bodice elaborately trimmed with crochet and apricot chine silk, and she wore a large Tuscan straw toque with gold passementerie, wings, and blue tulle. By kind permission of Colonel Lewis and the Officers, the band of the 4th Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, performed during the afternoon. The lovely bouquets were supplied by Mrs. Ollenbach, Florist Dehra Dun, and the large cake by Peliti.

TRAVANCORE.

Trevandrum, 16th Jan.—Messrs. P. Ramakrishna Iyer, B.A., Deputy Peishkar of Trevandrum Division, and S. Sankara Pillay, B.A., acting Dewan Peishkar of the Padmanabhapuram Division, have been appointed Dewan Peishkars and District Magistrates of the Trevandrum and Padmanabhapuram Divisions, respectively, on Rs. 590 and Rs. 700.

I understand that Mrs. Besant, will arrive at Alleppey on the 20th instant, to open an extension of the Sanatana Dharma High School there which is conducted on the lines of the Benares Central Hindu College to which the former is also affiliated.

The honour of the Companionship of the Indian Empire conferred on Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopachari, M. A., B.L., Dewan of Travancore, has been well received here and has given much satisfaction. I understand that the Dewan is likely to attend the Investiture ceremony to be held in Calcutta on the 9th February.

The Kakur estate is an "enclave" in the Madura District belonging to the Travancore Sirkar. When, about 150 years ago, a Maharajah of this State went to Rameswaram on a pilgrimage—at a time when there were no proper roads and other means of communication and the Maharajah had to make his own road—he performed the usual religious ceremonies enjoined by the Hindu religion and founded some charities, to maintain which he purchased a piece of land. This estate of the Travancore Sirkar has since been managed by an Agent of His Highness's Government. It comprises about 1,600 acres of dry cultivation and 600 acres of wet land yielding on the whole an annual "ayacut" income of about Rs. 6,000. But owing to frequent failure of seasonable rains, etc., the yield has steadily been decreasing, and the receipts for the past few years have been on an average about Rs. 4,000 every year. Recently the villagers of the estate have been complaining to the Travancore Government about the growing deterioration of the produce from the land and of their consequent inability to pay the kist. This attracted the notice of the Travancore Government, and a special officer, Mr. C. Raghavachari, B.A., First Class Magistrate and Assistant to the Dewan Peishkar and District Magistrate of the Padmanabhapuram Division, was deputed to inquire into the conditions of the estate and submit a report. Mr. P. Subramania Iyer, Sub-Engineer, was also sent on special duty to report on the irrigation facilities in the Kakur estate. This officer has suggested several improvements which, if effected, will enable the Sirkar to realise not only the full income, but also a large increase owing to better storage of water in the only large tank supplied not only by rainfall, but also from the river flowing through the estate. The works they have proposed to be carried out are estimated to cost about Rs.15,000. One proposal is to appoint a Travancore officer of integrity who has experience of that part of the country to carry out the works and to see that the interests of this State do not suffer in the management of the affairs of the Kakur village. The Chief Engineer has recommended one such officer to be made Manager of the estate. Another proposal is to appoint a subordinate of the Collector or from some Taluq Cutcherey on the spot. The suggestion has also been made that the village be sold and the amount set apart for the maintenance of charities.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 17th Jan.—It is likely that, in view of the increasing acuteness of the scarcity in the Mysore Province, H. H. the Maharajah will shortly proceed on a tour to the districts most affected, in which case his visit to Madras will be cancelled.

Mr. Lindsay, the representative of Messrs. Bevan and Co. of Calcutta, who is travelling on business in Southern India, is now in Bangalore, Besides being a builder of organs, Mr. Lindsay is a capable organist and, at the request of the Chaplains of Holy Trinity and St. Mark's Churches, is helping in th Services. After the Parade Service at Holy Trinity this morning Mr. Lindsay gave a short recital of some excellently rendered sacred music and at Evensong at St. Mark's he is to play the opening and closing Voluntaries besides helping Mr. W. Davis in other parts of the Service. Mr. Davis is to sing "Babylon" as a solo Anthem and Mr. Lindsay will accompany him.

As a result of a conference held yesterday morning at the office of the Collector of the Civil and Military Stations it was decided to recommend to the Resident the reduction, during the ensuing official year, of the number of arrack shops and beer taverns in the Station. Mr. P. L. Moore, the Collector presided, and was assisted in his deliberations by Mr. H. C. Sherman and Mr. Avis, of the Excise Department, Mr. B. P. Annasawmy Moodelliar, Mr. J. H. Stephens and Mr. W. H. Johnson, representing the Municipality and Mr. P. Hannyngton, Mr. C. B. Bartels and Mr. H. Vigor, the Police. The number of licenses to be issued next official year will probably be reduced by six.

It is likely that Captain Burke, 125th Napier's Rifles, will be temporarily appointed Adjutant of the B. R. V. so as to take the Corps through the Camp of Exercise which commences on the 8th February.

Mr. W. Wailling, who recently retired from the Sergeant-Majorship of the Corps, leaves Bangalore for his new appointment in the Police Training School at Coonoor next Thursday. The Officers and men of the Corps are arranging to give him a send-off in the form of a Smoking Concert early this week.

In view of the near approach of the Camp of Exercise it has been announced that Semaphore Signalling Classes will be held at the Volunteer Headquarters every morning. Thursdays and Sundays excepted.

With the approach of the Bangalore Hockey Tournament, which is looked upon as one of the big sporting events of the year, the game is being played every evening on various grounds in the Station. The military teams have not yet got themselves together, as they are waiting till the manoeuvres are over to set to work in earnest. The B. R. V. have however, made a start. This team won the Cup in 1906 and 1907, but lost it last year to the 2nd Cheshire Regiment. The Volunteers are, however, keen on getting back the trophy this year and have commenced practice. The team played a game yesterday evening against the Corporals of the 1st Sherwood Foresters and beat them rather easily by 5 goals to love. The B. R. V. conbination is a good one but the team at present contains several players who are only staying in Bangalore temporarily. It behoves them to make their final selection early and to get themselves into form early.

TINNEVELLY.

Tinnevelly Bridge, 20th Jan.—Cholera has subsided in the town. The epidemic was one of the worst on record, as there were 637 attacks and 373 deaths.

The agricultural outlook is not satisfactory and applications for remission of taxes are pouring into the Collector's office, the bulk of the petitions being from Nanguneri. Mr. E. H. Wallace, I.C.S., Divisional Officer of Shermadevi, has arrived at Nanguneri and will make an extended tour in the affected areas to enquire into the situation. High prices continue to rule the grain market, the recent rain being too scanty to be of much use for the dry crops.

The sanction of Government has just been received to the proposal of the Committee to build the new Combined Hospital on the site of the present Municipal Hospital at Palamcottah. The next step towards reatising the scheme will be to make Langharkhana Fund available for the construction of the building, but I under stand that some of the rate-payers object to the diversion of the fund to this purpose as this was not contemplated by the donors.

At the last meeting of the Tinnevelly Municipality the Budget for the current year was passed, its main features being the provision of Rs. 25,000 for constructing a new building for the Municipal Office. The site of the new buildings has been fixed on the high road leading to Tinnevelly Bridge near the C. M. S. College. The idea of removing the office to a more healthy locality was mooted by Mr. L. M. Wynch, late Collector of Tinnevelly, and was supported by the Chairman.

Mr. J. Krishnama, I.C.S., who has been posted to this District has arrived here.

Mr. P. B. Thomas, District Superintendent of Police, is at Nanguneri to watch the Marava K. D.'s of Marukalkurichi, as large numbers of them are reported to have migrated to other places.

Mr. P. N. Mahomed Miran Sahib, B.A., Tahsildar of Sankaranainarcoil, who has lately been appointed Deputy Collector in the room of Rao Bahadur Dharma Ranga Raju, has taken charge of his duties.

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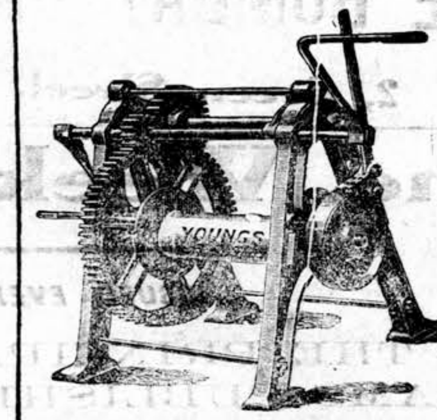
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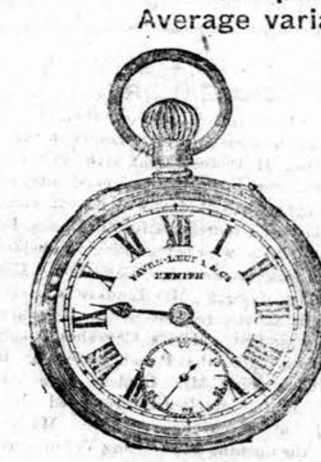
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